"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and cooler at night; winds south

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LOW ADMINISTRATION'S LEGACY TO M'CLELLAN

Borrowing Capacity of $140,000,000 for Big Improvements.

Mayor Might be Blocked Now by Party Vote in the Board of Estimate—Some of the Deferred Plans.

When Mayor-elect McClellan's administration comes into power Jan. 1, it will receive from the present Fusion administration a legacy of $140,000,000 in the shape of borrowing capacity for the issuance of public improvement and other bonds. This is because Mayor Low has determined to do nothing in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the last days of his administration toward the big public improvements which he and his colleagues had planned, deciding rather to turn the entire question over to the new administration.

The big increase in the borrowing powers of the city was caused by the increase in assessments last July, when the list of property assessed at full valuation, under the new plan of the administration, was made public.

Some of the improvements contemplated at that time, when it was found to what limits the city could go for gigantic and much-needed improvements, included the new Brooklyn Bridge terminal and Municipal Building plans contemplated under the plans of Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal and Henry F. Hornbostel, at a prospective cost of $50,000,000. This was the plan to erect gigantic city buildings, the bridge terminal, and office building to be surmounted with a forty-five story campanile, and to convert that section of the city lying between Ann Street, Park Row, Broadway, and Beade Street, into a general municipal plaza.

The plan for the solution of the bridge congestion, with subways and elevated road, at a cost of $25,000,000, also was included, as was the Chelsea or North River pier improvement, by which ten new piers were to be erected to lease to the Shipping Combine, the cost of the improvement being placed at $12,000,000.

The other contemplated improvements were the Staten Island ferry at $2,000,000, the new Police Headquarters, to cost $1,000,000; the Manhattan bridge contracts, aggregating $6,500,000; the additional water supply, to cost about $50,000,000; the second Brooklyn tunnel, to cost $10,000,000; the east side rapid transit extension, along Lexington Avenue, to cost $15,000,000; the Broadway spur, to cost $3,000,000, and the Queens connect, to cost something like $7,000,000, making a total of $183,500,000 with many smaller items and improvements also under consideration. The Court House alone, having been provided for to a large extent, will be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible.

Mayor Low and his heads of departments admit that they are confining their efforts at this time to finishing up the routine work of their offices and are not concerning themselves with taking up new problems or of settling any plans which they may have in mind before Jan. 1. One reason for this is that the Mayor does not have any confidence that either Controller Grout or President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen would stand by him should he try to push any improvements through between that time and the first of the year.

As elected, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was strongly Fusion, the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen each having three votes, or nine in all. Presidents Cantor and Swanstrom of Manhattan and Brooklyn each having two votes, and President Cromwell of Richmond one vote, or fourteen out of the sixteen. Presidents Haffen and Cassidy of the Bronx and Queens make out the board with a single vote each.

Now that Controller Grout and President Fornes have gone over to the Democratic side, taking six votes, it would make a tie vote of eight to eight in the board should any party question be raised, and because of this the Mayor decided to drop everything and allow matters to drift to the close of his administration. He will not even appoint a successor to William Hepburn Russell as Commissioner of Accounts, but will leave the place open for Mayor McClellan to fill.

The Municipal Arts Commission, which passes on plans of new structures, is now with its ten members, of which the Mayor ex officio is one, strongly Fusion. Two members retire each year, and as the two vacancies for 1904 will be created before Mayor Low goes out of office, he will have the filling of the places, leaving a solid vote of nine in the board to the one vote which Mayor McClellan will have, while during the McClellan administration only four vacancies would be created in the two years in the natural course of things. The statute provides that the members of the commission shall be appointed from a list of thirty submitted to the Mayor by the Fine Arts Federation.

TO HARNESS THE OHIO RIVER.

Philadelphia Syndicate Proposes Power Plant at Louisville.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—Leading electricians from all parts of the country were in conference here this afternoon over the proposition to utilize the falls in the Ohio River at Louisville for power for traction, electric light, and other plants throughout Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio.

The Philadelphia syndicate which controls the traction lines in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other parts of Ohio and Indiana has had experts examining into the feasibility of the plan for some time, and they have reported favorably. At Louisville to-morrow the engineers who were here to-day will confer with Government engineers before taking the matter up with Congress.

AFTER THE CIDER DRINKERS.

Connecticut Village Society Offers Reward for Arrest of Drunkards.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 9.—The Village Improvement Society of Norfolk is to undertake a novel plan—that of exterminating drunkards from the town. The Summer resort town, which is no license, has upward of twenty loafers who drink cider, Jamaica ginger, bay rum, perfumery, and alcohol when they cannot get whisky. They lie about the byways leading to the golf links and other places and insult women and commit depredations.

Recently Mrs. W. F. Stearns, wife of a Norfolk clergyman, lodged a complaint against a hard-cider gang, but she did not want her name used as a complainant and therefore the warrant could not be issued. She then appealed to the Village Improvement Society to take up the work of banishing all drunkards from the town by giving a fair-sized reward to any officer every time he made an arrest for intoxication. The woman's suggestion has been practically adopted by the society, one of the head officers of which is President H. H. Bridgman of the State Board of Charities.

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LOEW'S DEATH A MYSTERY.

Maryland University Boys Exonerated, but New Yorker's Demise Unexplained.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Medical students and physicians filled the western police station to-night at the inquest in the case of Martin Loew, the dental student who was found dead in his lodging house, Sunday morning, under circumstances that led to the suspicion that rough treatment he might have received at an initiation into a Greek letter society composed of sudents of Maryland University might have had something to do with his death.

The students described to the jury the method of initiation and the fraternity paraphernalia, including the slapjack, the "goat," a two-bushel sack filled partly with sand, and the canvas tosser.

Dr. N. G. Keirle, city physician, who made the post mortem, reported that death was the result of congestion of the lungs, that Loew had been suffering from tuberculosis, and that the congestion which caused death might have been the result of coal-gas fumes or ptomaine poisoning. The medical evidence did not support any theory of death from bruises or blows. The jury's verdict was that Loew came to his death from congestion of the lungs caused by gas or some deadly drug unknown to the jury.

There was no evidence, however, that Loew had taken any drug or that any one in the lodging house had detected any fumes of coal gas from the furnace.

Ehpraim Stone, the roommate of Loew, told the jury that after he and Loew left the "frat" hall they went to a saloon, ate some sausages, and drank a couple of glasses of beer. They retired feeling well, but both work up ill in the middle of the night. After that, Stone said, he remembered nothing until revived by the physicians next morning.

Neither the evidence nor the verdict throws any light upon the mystery surrounding the student's death, but all responsibility is lifted from the members of the "frat" society or those who participated in the initiation. The dead man's brothers, Max, Herman, and Nicolai Loew, of New York, attended the inquest, and later made arrangements to take the remains to New York for burial.

TWO STATES FOR NEGROES.

Bishop Lucien Halsey of the African Church Favors Segregation of His Race.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The first paper read at the opening meeting to-day of the National Sociological Society, in session in this city to consider "The Race Problem in the United States," came as a shock to many members of the society present. The author of the paper was Bishop Lucien Halsey of the African Methodist Zion Church, who proposed to have the National Government set aside one or more States of the Union for the segregation of the negroes.

A warm discussion followed the reading of the paper, but no resolutions on the matter were introduced.

A permanent organization was made with ex-Representative White of North Carolina as Chairman, and a number of Vice Presidents.

At the afternoon session an address of welcome was made by Commissioner MacFarland, and responded to by the Rev. I. L. Thomas of Baltimore.

EULOGY FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

Bishop Hamilton Praises His Respect for the Negro.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 9.—At to-day's business meeting of the General Committee of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Hamilton evoked applause by a eulogy on President Roosevelt, saying in conclusion: "Thank God, we have a President who is not afraid to sit down with a negro and show him the respect that is due."

Bishop Walden said he was glad they had a Senator Tillman in the South, because he was needed to stir up things.

Bishop Cranston criticised the National party in power for its alleged remissness, and declared his belief that it was time for Christian people to desert any organization that thought more about itself and its politics than about the welfare of a people down-trodden and in need of assistance.

FOR WHITECAPPING NEGRESS.

Fourteen White Men Indicted in a Mississippi Court.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—Fourteen prominent white men have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Jackson, Miss., for whitecapping a negress, or in legal phrase for "conspiring to injure a Government homesteader." The indicted are:

G. L. and George Martin, John Canterberry, Sr., and John Canterberry, Jr., Lige Canterberry, George Thompson, James Bruce, Tolbert Sellers, Grove Sellers, Sam Harrison, Wilford Lee, Walter Barnhardt, Bernard Dickson and Oliver Parker.

The trouble grew out of the shooting of Joe Upton, white, by Phil Smith, colored, in Smith County last Spring. Smith was jailed, and his imprisonment caused some of his relatives and friends to make themselves obnoxious and threaten certain white men of their neighborhood. A posse of white men finally determined to discipline the offending negroes, and one of them, Georgia McLaurin, was flogged. The McLaurin woman makes the charge against the men charged with whitecapping.

ONLY ONE DEATH AT ELMIRA.

Supt. Robertson of the Reformatory Discusses Diphtheria There.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, Nov. 9.—Superintendent Robertson of the State Reformatory this evening said that in view of the exaggerated reports regarding diphtheria in the institution, he wished to make it known that only one death had occurred, and but twenty-five cases are now under care.

Everything is being done for those who are ill, and to prevent the spread of the disease antitoxin has been freely used. The quarantine is being rigidly enforced and relatives cannot see inmates.

RED LAKE LANDS OPEN TO-DAY.

Rush of Settlers Expected for the Old Minnesota Reservation.

RIVER FALLS, Minn., Nov. 9.—Land in the old Red Lake Reservation will be thrown open for settlement to-morrow morning. Although all means have been taken to inform the public that the lands are to a large extent "swamp," and almost worthless, the rush to secure lands will, it is expected, bring many men to the reservation.

Beaudette, Roosevelt, and Clementson are the towns where the greatest interest centres. Special Agent M. D. McIntyre of the Interior Department, who is located here, will be present, as will also an Inspector to represent the United States Government.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a 2-pound package.—Adv.

FALL OF BLAZING WALL IMPERILED FIREMEN

Brooklyn Tenements Threatened by Behr Factory Fire.

Workmen Ate Sandwiches and Played Pinochle in an Endangered Stable—Flames Did $200,000 Damage.

The big factory of Herman Behr & Co., manufacturers of sandpaper, glue, and emery paper, in Tiffany Place, between Degraw and Harrison Streets, Brooklyn, was destroyed yesterday afternoon by a fire which caused a heavy property loss and at which a number of firemen narrowly escaped death under falling walls. Superintendent A. S. Frasee of the factory said that the plant was insured for $200,000 and that that about represented the loss on the building and its contents.

The factory was a double brick structure, and six stories in height, with a frontage of about 150 feet on Tiffany Place, and extending back almost to Hicks Street. The fire started in a mixing room on the second floor of the building, and is supposed to have been caused by the accidental dropping of a lighted candle upon some paper. The flames spread swiftly through the factory, and four alarms were turned in, bringing a big fire-fighting force to the scene. The factory was surrounded by tenement houses, and in the rear of it was the recently opened Hicks Street Public Bath.

Brands from the burning Behr Building fell upon the roofs of these structures, and the firemen had a hard time of it saving them from destruction. The firemen were handicapped in fighting the flames by low water pressure, and because of the narrowness of the street. By hard work, however, they confined the blaze to the factory. The fire burned for about three hours, and at the end of that time the factory had been destroyed.

The firemen had been at work about an hour when a large section of the wall of the building on Tiffany Place fell with a crash. There were about fifty firemen in the street at the time, but the swaying of the wall gave them warning, and they scrambled out of the way just in the nick of time. At intervals other sections of the wall fell, but the firemen had become cautious and succeeded each time in getting out of harm's way.

While the fire was burning fiercely and threatening the surrounding buildings, a Roundsman from the Amity Street Station entered a stable adjoining the factory. He was quite astonished to find half a dozen workmen in there calmly eating sandwiches from their dinner pails and playing a game of pinochle. The policeman cut short the game and hustled the men out.

About ten years ago an entire block of factories on Tiffany Place, where the Behr Building stood, was destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to about $1,000,000.

FIRE SETS THE RIVER AGLOW.

Spectacular Evening Blaze Around the Base of One of the Tallest Chimneys in the World.

Fire last night destroyed three large two-story frame storage and copper houses—covering an area of 100 by 100 feet—and threatened the remainder of the plant of the Orford Copper Company, on Constable Hook, N. J. For a time it was feared the fire might reach the works of the Standard Oil Company adjoining. The blaze lit up the bay for miles, and the Staten Island boats carried thousands who supposed the Standard Oil tanks were burning.

When the fire was discovered, shortly after 7 o'clock, the fire brigade of the company, aided by a force sent from the Standard Oil yards, started to fight it, but were soon driven back by the great heat. From the water side water was thrown on the flames by the Standard Oil tugs. Those having tows in charge dropped them wherever they were when the big bull whistle sounded and hurried to the scene. The Baltimore and Ohio tugs tied up at St. George also set out to fight the fire. The work was difficult, as at a hundred yards the heat was so great that the paint blistered.

For two hours the flames played about the base of the great brick smokestack—one of the tallest in the world—erected a couple of years ago, to carry the copper fumes so high in the air that they would not descend to the earth. Orders were given to keep the water away from this lest it crack at the base and fall, although it was said that the base would stand days of such heat without any great damage being done.

At 10:30 the iron buildings had begun to turn black again at some places, and the danger was believed to be over. The amount of the loss will depend wholly upon the salvage to be obtained from the material which was in the buildings which were destroyed.

J. R. WILLIAMS FOR PRESIDENT.

It is Believed the Illinois Democrats Will All Support Him at the National Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Congressman J. R. Williams for President is the issue upon which the Illinois Democracy expects to present a united front in the next Democratic National Convention. It has the indorsement of Mayor Harrison, and at the same time removes the Mayor from the field of possibilities for either first or second place on the next Democratic National ticket.

To-ady the Mayor placed himself squarely on record as favoring the candidacy of Congressman Williams, and declared that he had never seriously considered the possibility of his own candidacy.

In further confirmation of the candidacy of "Bob" Williams, as he has been familiarly known in Democratic politics for years, it is announced that at the meeting next Thursday night of the Chicago Democracy, which is regarded as a purely Harrison organization, his boom will be started.

Representing the opposite faction of the local and State organizations, Chairman John P. Hopkins of the State Committee declared in favor of Mr. Williams's candidacy. With other of the anti-Harrison Cook County leaders, he said the Congressman was not only good Presidential material, but a candidate who could claim the united support of the Illinois Democracy.

Mayor Harrison's friends see in to-day's announcement greater strength for the Mayor's political position. With the Illinois leaders back of Congressman Williams for first or second place on the ticket, and the Mayor at the head of a united delegation in the next National Convention, they claim that he cannot but become a decided factor in National politics.

WOMAN DEFENDS LYNCHERS.

Mrs. Laboulsse Was Glad That Her Assailant Was Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Nov. 9.—Mrs. Peter Laboulsse, the young matron of New York who was attacked last Thursday by Sam Adams, a negro, who was soon afterward lynched, spent to-day in this resort. Although not injured in the struggle, Mrs. Laboulsse's nerves are still completely unstrung. She has remained in her room since the experience.

"I was only when I heard that that wretched creature was hanged that I began to experience a feeling of relief," said Mrs. Laboulsse to-day. "I was so glad that the people had taken the law into their own hands. There was no doubt as to his identity. I don't see how they could possibly have acted otherwise than they did."

MARKED BILLS FOR WALKING DELEGATE.

Stone Masons' Union's Agent Accused of Exacting Money to End a Bridge Strike.

James Hickey, fifty-three years old, of 328 Second Avenue, a walking delegate for the Stone Masons' Union, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon charged with extortion.

The complainant against Hickey is Henry E. Fox of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a contractor, who is constructing a bridge at Pelham Avenue and the Bronx River. According to Fox, the masons employed on the bridge went on strike for no apparent reason. Last Saturday Hickey, Fox says, called on him and said that for $20 he would direct the men to return to work. Fox agreed to the proposition, and notified the police.

The men returned to work yesterday, and Hickey called later at Fox's office near the bridge for the money. This was paid over to him in marked bills by Fox in the presence of Detective Seeback of the Bronx Park police, whose identity was not known to Hickey, and then Hickey was arrested.

Hickey was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller and held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day in the Morrisania Court.

McKAY ESTATE HARVARD'S.

Shoe Machinery Millions Revert to Cambridge Institution.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Victor and Robert McKay, the two sons of Gordon McKay, the millionaire inventor of shoe machinery, are practically cut off by their father's will from all share in his estate, while Harvard University will eventually receive the entire estate, valued at several millions of dollars, the interest of the fund to be used to promote applied science. The will was filed at the Suffolk Probate Court to-day.

The only private bequests are made in the form of annuities, which, at the time they become effective, will amount to nearly $50,000 a year. The largest annuity, $11,500, is bequeathed to Mrs. Marion Von Bruning, Mr. McKay's former wife, who secured a divorce, while the two sons of the testator by that marriage, Robert and Victor McKay, are each given $100 per year until they become of age. The will also provides, however, for the payment of annuities of $2,500 to each of his two sons after the death of Mrs. Von Bruning, provided she so directs by her will.

Other annuities which range from $1,200 to $5,000, are distributed among former servants, friends, and relatives.

To provide for an immediate trust fund for Harvard College for the promotion of applied science the Trustees are directed to invest 60 per cent. of the net income of the estate until the sum of $1,000,000 is reached. The full amount is then to be paid to the President and Fellows of Harvard University.

The will also directs the Trustees to "pay to the President and Fellows of Harvard College (if and after the aforementioned sum of $1,000,000 has been paid over to them,) annually 80 per cent. of the balance of the net income accruing from the remainder of the estate after paying the existing annuities, and upon and after the death of the last surviving annuitant I direct said Trustees to pay over to said President and Fellows of Harvard College all the residue and unexpended income."

The testator directs that the salaries attached to the professorships be liberal in order that able men shall be attracted to the positions, and the request is made that the name of Gordon McKay be permanently attached to the professorship, buildings, and scholarships which may be established, erected, or maintained from the income of the endowment.

In the event of the endowment being refused by Harvard University provision is made that the executors apply the funds to establish and maintain a school of applied science. The amount of property available for the new school of applied science in Harvard will at the start amount to about $4,000,000, and eventually to many millions more.

DOCTORS DISCUSS THE X-RAY.

Disagree as to Its Power to Burn Patients—Not Infallible as a Cancer Cure.

At the regular meeting last night of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, held in the Academy of Medicine, the subject of the application and effect of the X ray was discussed.

Dr. Carl Beck read a paper on "The Medico-Legal Aspect of Accidents Caused by the X Rays."

Undesirable results, said the doctor, frequently attended the use of the X ray, even when it was applied by the most careful and expert operators. There was no person who would not be burned by the X ray, if he were exposed to it long enough. One way to avoid these distressing consequences was to study carefully the condition of the patient, and in this way determine, as nearly as possible, the proper duration of an exposure. Whereas some persons may be subjected without harm to long exposures at frequent intervals, in other cases it is imperative that the exposures should be short and given at long intervals.

Dr. Samuel Lloyd attacked the members of the legal fraternity for their ignorance of things medical. "The questions which are put to us in trials for damages resulting from the use of the X-ray," said he, "it is utterly impossible to answer, for the simple reason that the lawyers are unable themselves to understand the subject under discussion."

Dr. William J. Morton dwelt on the use of the X-ray in the treatment of cancer. "While it will cure cancers which are not deep set," said he, "as for example, those of the face, it cannot be relied on as of much real value in curing those which are located in less accessible parts of the body, as in the chest or the abdomen."

Dr. Morton did not agree with Dr. Beck that anybody is liable to be burned by the treatment. "Why," said he, "I have a patient whom I've been trying to burn for a year, and he simply won't burn."

The nomination of officers for the ensuing year was the first business to come before the meeting. President Theodore Sutro was renominated as President, Carl Beck was nominated as Vice President, D. McLean Shaw as Treasurer, and John C. West as Recording Secretary.

FRANCHISE TAX APPEAL.

United States Supreme Court Will Not Hear It for Nearly a Year.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Attorney General Cunneen to-day said that he had been informed by the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court that the appeal of the corporations from the decision of the New York State Court of Appeals sustaining the special franchise tax law, had reached that court on a writ of error.

The Attorney General is advised, however, that in the course of events the case cannot be argued before October, 1904.

The Rev. Dr. H. D. Cone's New Pulpit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Rev. Herbert D. Cone, for twelve years rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Bridgeport, Conn., has accepted a call to the rectorship of Grace Church, Nutley, to succeed the Rev. H. Fields Saumenig, who has gone to Harwood, Md. Mr. Cone declined the Secretaryship of the American Mission Society.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

STRICKEN ON STEPS OF DEAD HERMIT'S HOUSE

Man Found Dying Had Attended to Aged Woman's Wants.

Her Body Found in a Squalid Room, Surrounded by Dirt and Rubbish—Reputed to be Wealthy.

Surrounded by the dirt of years and an accumulation of worthless odds and ends, although she had been reputed in the neighborhood to be worth more than $500,000, the body of Mrs. Mary J. Oliver, an aged hermit of Harlem, was discovered by the police last night.

The body was in the squalid room of the house she had occupied for years at 2,293 Second Avenue, while on the steps of the back porch, practically her only friend, James Allerdice, who lived with his daughter next door in a house owned by the Oliver woman, was discovered unconscious. Allerdice was stricken with apoplexy and is in a dying condition at the Harlem Hospital. Although the circumstance of the finding of the man where he was caused rumors of foul play to be freely circulated, the police declared they could find no evidence of any such thing nor of any attempt at robbery. Late last night they said they were making no investigation and that they saw no need of action beyond notifying the Coroner.

No one in the neighborhood has much information concerning the Oliver woman, who is supposed to have been about eighty-six years old, and had lived for twenty-five years in the little old-fashioned three-story brick house where she died. The house, with the one adjoining, where the Allerdices lived, were landmarks of Harlem. They had been built before the construction of the elevated road, and now are surrounded by big double-decker tenements. Mrs. Oliver had owned both houses, together with four lots at the rear, a house in East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and other Harlem property. She was seldom seen by her neighbors, and when any one did see her go into her house, which always was kept tightly closed, with the blinds drawn, she was carrying bundles and presented a most dilapidated appearance. This caused her to be known as "the hermit."

When young Mary Allerdice got to her home, at 2,291 Second Avenue, after her day's work yesterday, she did not find her father, who attended to whatever business the Oliver woman had and who generally took whatever food the old woman needed to her each day. Going into the yard the girl pushed aside two loose boards in the divisional fence and went into the Oliver yard, where, on the steps leading to the back porch, she stumbled over the body of her father lying there, apparently dead. She rushed in fear to the street, where she found Policeman Bowdon of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and he summoned an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital. Dr. Krauskopf, who responded, said the old man had had a fit of apoplexy and might not live through the night.

After the man had been taken to the hospital the officer and Miss Allerdice went back to the Oliver house and entered. There in the kitchen, on a filthy mattress, was found the body of the old woman. She was not on a bed, but had been propped on four or five soap boxes to keep it from the floor. The body was partly dressed, and the clothes, like the bed and everything about the place, were in a filthy condition. Bundles of old clothes, papers, and refuse were scattered all about, packages littered the place in the greatest disorder, bottles covered a quarter inch thick with dust, stood about, and the place looked like a junk shop. However, the disorder appeared to be of a kind with a view to concealment, with the dust apparently undisturbed on everything, so that the idea of murder with a subsequent search for money was quickly dispelled. Four cents in money was on the window sill, but no other sign of money could be found. A loaf of stale bread was on the table of the room.

The inner room, just off the kitchen, was in the same state of disorder as the room where the body was found. In this middle room was a lot of old furniture all wrapped in newspapers with the legs of the furniture carefully tied up with string. There, too, were several boxes nailed shut or else locked with packages of receipts and papers, debris of every conceivable sort, and all in complete disorder.

Subsequent investigation showed that the old woman had been ill for two days with a complication of diseases resulting from old age and lack of proper nourishment. She had called in Dr. J. Carney, of 305 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who, however, last night refused all information concerning her. Miss Allerdice said that her father transacted all business done by the Oliver woman, who, she believed, had come from England many years ago, and had two brothers in this country, one, Campbell Oliver of Bensonhurst, and another brother living in Brooklyn. The latter was not allowed to see the old woman, although the Bensonhurst brother did call at rare intervals.

Among the papers found were some receipts of the Masonic Guild and Mutual Benevolent Association, made out in the name of Michael Daly, showing that sums of money had been paid for insurance. Whether the money had been paid in the interests of the Oliver woman is not known.

FOOTPAD THROTTLES WOMAN.

Attacks Mrs. Ettlinger in Brooklyn Street and Robs Her of Purse and Money.

Mrs. Abraham Ettlinger of 148 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, the wife of an insurance broker and a woman of social prominence in the Flatbush section, while returning home from a visit to friends last night was attacked by a highwayman, who took her pocketbook containing $15 and then made his escape.

Mrs. Ettlinger was passing along a part of Rutland Road, near Bedford Avenue, about 9 o'clock that is little frequented by pedestrians at that hour of night and yesterday evening was deserted. On either side of the street is a row of trees, and from behind one of these the highwayman sprang at the lone woman. He clutched her by the throat and forced her back against a fence thus preventing her from making an outcry. Then he snatched her purse and ran away.

Mrs. Ettlinger at once gave vent to a series of yells which thoroughly aroused the entire neighborhood and brought the occupants of near-by residences to the street. They started in pursuit of the highwayman, but too late—he had got away. The police of the Grant Avenue Police Station searched the entire neighborhood without result. Mrs. Ettlinger was not injured to any extent, and was able to reach her home without assistance.

TWO MINES TO CONSOLIDATE.

Bagdad and Chase Properties Are Owned by Almost the Same Men.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9.—Five Eastern Directors of the Bagdad Mining and Milling Company came in over the Santa Fé in a private car to-day, after inspecting that property and the Chase Mine, and before leaving to-night gave out the information that the two companies have consolidated as a result of the visit.

Edgar Van Etten of Boston, Benjamin E. Chase of Rochester, for whom the Chase Mine is named, I. N. Beckley, J. H. Stedman, and J. Austice of Rochester compose the party.

It is reported that the consolidated company, in which Senator Depew and other New Yorkers are heavy stockholders, will have a capitalization of $4,000,000.

The Bagdad and Chase mines are located on the desert at Ludlow, near the Arizona border, and the former is already turning out gold and copper worth $5,000 daily, with a fifty stamp mill at Barstow, while the Chase property keeps ten stamps busy. Extensive development is to be rushed on the Chase mine, which is very promising. The stockholders in the two properties have been about the same, and the consolidation is expected to prove advantageous to both concerns.

GROUT AND MURPHY TOGETHER.

Both at Hot Springs, Va.—Col. McClellan May Join Them There from Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 9.—Charles F. Murphy of New York, leader of Tammany, arrived here this afternoon. He came for a rest and refuses to talk. He will remain three weeks.

Edward M. Grout, Controller of New York, arrived Saturday, and will be here for the same length of time. He claims not to have known that Mr. Murphy was coming. Mr. Murphy says that Col. McClellan is worried to death with reporters at the Shoreham, in Washington, and may be here later also.

Mr. Grout is accompanied by Henry Yonge, and together they went for a horseback ride this afternoon.

Mr. Murphy is accompanied by Mrs. Murphy, and his apartments were engaged for him by Joseph P. Day of New York. He has had his meals in his room to avoid people, and only left his apartments long enough to call at a stock broker's office and take a swim in the pool.

A party of sixteen politicians are here from Philadelphia with Judge Israel W. Durham. They are members of the Republican machine.

Other prominent men here are Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, ex-Gov. Lon V. Stephens of Missouri, and John Wanamaker of Philadelphia.

ROCKEFELLER BABY BORN.

John D., Jr., the Father of a Daughter—Mother and Child Doing Well.

A daughter, their first child, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller are at their city home, 13 East Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. Rockefeller is doing very well, and the child is strong and healthy.

It is said that both John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are disappointed that the baby was not a son, as they are anxious to have an heir for the name. The first born of the elder Rockefeller was also a girl. She is now Mrs. Strong.

Mrs. Rockefeller was Miss Abbie G. Aldrich, the daughter of United States Senator and Mrs. Nelson D. Aldrich of Providence, R. I. She was married to Mr. Rockefeller at the country place of her father, near Providence, on Oct. 9, 1901. Mrs. Rockefeller, whose mother is now with her, spent the Summer in Tarrytown, returning to New York about five weeks ago.

ADMIRAL WARNS QUAKER CITY.

Mr. Sigsbee Declares It Will Lose Naval Trade if Slow Business Methods Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Talking of the departure from League Island of the auxiliary cruiser Prairie to-day, Admiral Sigsbee criticised the methods of Philadelphia men. The Prairie was hurried away from the navy yard at 5 o'clock this evening, but because of lack of coaling facilities at the yard and the inability of the officials quickly to obtain a sufficient quantity to fill her bunkers, she will be obliged to stop at Hampton Roads for fuel. The Admiral returned to the yard to-day after a pleasure trip to Newport News and Norfolk.

"We were told to have the Prairie ready to sail on Wednesday," said the Admiral. "In spite of our lack of facilities here we got the vessel ready according to the new schedule.

"Right here I have to make some criticism of Philadelphia business methods. I have said much in praise of Philadelphia, but we find the business men with whom we have to deal exasperatingly slow in the delivery of orders. This is true of lumber merchants, coal dealers and merchants in general. This should not be if the city is to compete successfully with other cities in obtaining its share of Government contracts.

"The business at the disposal of this station will be greatly increased in the years, and it should go to Philadelphia business men. Big orders will, of course, be given for coal and merchandise, but there is danger of these orders going over the heads of Philadelphia merchants because of their slowness in delivery."

OFFICE FOR COL. M'CLURE.

Journalist Made Prothonotary of Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Col. Alexander K. McClure was to-day appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Eastern District, to succeed the late Col. Charles J. Greene. By virtue of his office he becomes Prothonotary of the Supreme Court also. The appointment was made by the Supreme Court Justices in Pittsburg, and is to date from Dec. 1. The Prothonotary is paid by fees, which, it is expected, will amount to between $12,000 and $15,000 a year.

Politicians were much surprised when the news reached Philadelphia. Henry F. Walton, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, had been slated for the position by the political leaders. In some quarters the appointment is attributed to Senator Quay.

Col. McClure will be seventy-six years old next January. He joined in the organization of the Republican Party and was Republican State Chairman in Pennsylvania in 1860, when Lincoln was elected President. He practiced law here until 1875, when he became editor in chief of The Philadelphia Times, and filled that position until 1901.

BOSTON AND MONTANA WINS.

Still Authorized to Inspect Minnie Healy Mine Despite Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Nov. 9.—The Supreme Court to-day denied the right of F. Augustus Heinze and the Johnstown Mining Company for a writ of supervisory control in the matter of the order made by Judge Clancy, allowing the Boston and Montana Company the right to inspect the workings of the Minnie Healy mine.

The Boston and Montana Company was granted permission to inspect the underground workings of the Minnie Healy Aug. 21, 1903, by the lower court of Silver Bow County. From this decision F. Augustus Heinze appealed to the Supreme Court for a writ of supervisory control. The order directed that the Boston and Montana Company, through its agents, was for ten days permitted to inspect and survey all openings in the claim extending toward or into the Piccolo and Gambetta claims, and all other openings except certain ones extending to the south and into the Snohomish and Tramway claims.

The Boston and Montana was also permitted to make weekly inspections of the Minnie Healy until a hearing of the case could be had.

Nowadays It Is Californ'a.
The Overland Limited and two other fast trains, Chicago to California, every day, via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific lines, 281 Broadway, New York, N. Y.—Adv.

When afflicted with a hard cold, nothing is so effective as Piso's Cure. 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS BLOCK CRITICISM ON PANAMA

Themselves Ask President to Submit Papers in Case.

HANNA TO REPLACE MORGAN

Majority Will Probably Depose Alabama Senator as Chairman of the Canal Committee—Secretary Hay Announces that Colombia Will be Given No Further Opportunity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Republican move in the House to-day, when Chairman Hitt introduced a resolution calling upon the President for all papers dealing with the Panama revolution, was intended to have the effect of drawing all the ammunition from the Democratic guns. The assumption upon which the Democrats would have proceeded is that the Administration secretly fomented and profited by the Panama outbreak. The Republicans consider that they have forestalled all such criticism at the outset by showing that, far from being afraid of inquiry, they court it.

Mr. Hitt's resolution, which was adopted, was as follows: "Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the interests of the public service, all correspondence and other official documents relating to the recent revolt in the Isthmus of Panama."

When the war in the Philippines was at its height the Republicans suppressed most of the resolutions of the kind which the Democrats offered, and the result was a widespread impression that the Republicans had something to conceal. The Republicans do not want any such impression to exist in regard to the Panama revolution. The slightest hesitancy in meeting a Democratic demand for information would, they believe, spread abroad the idea that the Administration played a conspirator's part at Panama.

Hence it was decided, inasmuch as many Democrats were known to be ready with resolutions of inquiry, to head them off by having the Republicans make the demand themselves. The President will undoubtedly respond to it, and thus the Republicans will have won this point in the game—that they can say to the country that they have nothing to hide, and did not wait to be called upon for the facts.

It is unusual that such a resolution should be offered on the first day of the session. The reason this was done was that the Republicans were perfectly well aware that to-morrow a dozen Democrats would be falling over each other to present the resolution. Of course, it was opposed by the Democrats, and the whole thing did not take up twenty seconds of the House's time. The Democrats have with them in their locker. The Hitt resolution only calls upon the President for all the papers he has relating to the Panama revolution. The Democrats can introduce a resolution calling upon the President for his secret instructions to American diplomatic agents in Colombia and elsewhere, preceding the revolution.

If they do, the Republicans will kill the resolution. The Democrats can then claim that the President does not dare to publish his secret instructions because they would have revealed a plot against Colombia. The Republicans will retort that they are acting upon the precedent set by a Democratic President, Grover Cleveland, in the case of his instructions to agents in Cuba to quell a riot. It would be no use to pass the resolution because Mr. Roosevelt would feel bound to follow that precedent.

Tactically the Republicans have the best of the situation at present. Whether the Democrats can overcome the effect of this bold move and so manoeuvre as to strengthen the impression that the Panama revolution was incited by the Administration depends altogether on the quality of their leadership and the use they make of their opportunities.

HANNA TO REPLACE MORGAN.

It is clear that the sentiment in the Senate supports the attitude of the President and his Cabinet on the issue. The majority caucus it is said will to-morrow make the Inter-Oceanic Canal Committee a majority committee, and place Senator Hanna at the head as Chairman. At present Senator Morgan is Chairman and Senator Foster of Louisiana is the only minority Senator, with

thereby paving Colombia for a suit

was also stated on the authority of the representatives of the canal company that a friendly nation, supposed to be Mexico, had to-day made overtures on behalf of Colombia that the United States should restore the status quo on the Isthmus, as it was ten days ago in order that Colombia might have opportunity to renew negotiations with an understanding that the substance of the Hay-Herran treaty would be ratified by the Colombian Congress.

SECOND CHANCE FOR COLOMBIA.

When this statement was laid before Mr. Hay tonight he said with great positiveness: "It is impossible. The treaty is dead. It cannot be resurrected. No overtures have come officially to the effect you describe. We have advices that there is an excited state of feeling in Colombia and that the Colombians are now sorry they did not do what they failed to do. But it is too late. Colombia is not in possession of the Isthmus. We shall not deal with her for what she does not possess."

The protest of the Colombian Government, which has been before the State Department for several days, has as yet received no answer. The attitude of Colombia is said to be more serious than is suspected. It may not extend to war, but may result in a cessation of relations between the two countries.

Colombia might recall her Minister and her Consuls in this country, and dismiss our Minister and Consuls stationed in her ports. Her people may not trade with United States Capitalists from this country who have interests in Colombia may be in danger of burdensome discriminations, and no franchises can be expected by Americans in any Colombian State or city. The Colombians may trade with Germany instead of the United States, and it is possible that German capital will be invited by special concessions to come in and develop the great natural resources of the country.

POSSIBLE LOSS OF TRADE.

It is also not unlikely that other serious complications may arise. A well-known South American diplomat said to-night: "It is hardly realized here in the United States that there is a sympathy between all the South American Republics on this matter. This is, however, the fact. You will find this feeling in the press of Chile, Peru, Mexico and Venezuela. There is an apprehension that the United States will encroach on South American territory. Mexico is always jealous of your encroachments, and views the acquisition of the Isthmus by the United States as a flank movement. She will think that you are crowding her on the North and getting in position to press her on occasion from the South.

"To establish a naval and military station on the Isthmus, as you must now do to defend it against Colombia, will be dangerous to the business of the United States. You may gain a few paltry millions in all the measure of the Isthmus, but it will cost many times more millions in South American trade."

DEMOCRATS ARE CAUTIOUS.

Steering Committee of Senate Against Committing Party on Panama Matter—Senator Teller's Criticisms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Democratic steering committee of the Senate was in session for two hours to-day, the greater part of which time was devoted to consideration of the situation on the Isthmus. The question was discussed in all its aspects, especial attention being given to the allegation that this country has been instrumental in producing the revolt at Panama and Colon. A number of Senators expressed the opinion that the Administration has not been unfriendly to nor ignorant of the movement from its beginning, but it was decided to wait until there is further light on the question before advising the Democrats to take a position on the question as a party.

Some Senators expressed the opinion that the people are so anxious to secure a canal that many persons would even indorse a revolt on the Isthmus if it should prove a means of securing one. Senator Morgan was before the committee for quite a time, and advocated a vigorous policy of criticism.

The Steering Committee also discussed the policy to be pursued with reference to the proposed measure putting in force the Cuban treaty. It was decided to postpone further consideration of this question until the House sends over its bill. It was apparent, however, that a majority of the Democratic Senators would oppose the bill. Senator Teller of Colorado said this afternoon that the haste with which the President had acted in the Panama matter was distressing.

"This Government," said he, "has recognized the new outfit before the Colombian Government was really aware that a revolution had broken out. The making of a republic in twenty minutes is a mistake. I do not contend that recognition later on would have been unwise, but I do think the courageous spirit of this American people will approve a much more dignified course in dealing with a matter of such tremendous importance to the future welfare of the United States as this. If a big, strong government had been involved, this country would not have thought of proceeding so quickly, and would have waited a long time before recognizing any one.

"It would certainly have been no more than right to have given the Colombian Government an opportunity of handling the situation before going anything, but as it was made a republic before the Colombian Government could actually awaken to the fact of its sovereign States had rebelled. The American citizen is patriotic and believes in the strength of his country and her people, but he is opposed to the bullying and browbeating of small countries. He had rather be generous than unfair, as has been the case this time.

"It is well enough to try to smooth over this outrageous blunder by saying that the action has been taken for the preservation of treaty rights or because of civilization. We could have settled matters before we proceeded under treaty rights, or we would have done had a big country been on the other side. And then we could have waited on the ground of civilization. There is nothing that I know of which makes this country the custodian of American civilization. The fact is, that all this is a cloak and an excuse for indecent haste, which will be condemned by the American people."

PANAMA SENDS COMMISSION.

To Arrange Canal and Other Treaties with the United States—Foreign Consuls at Colon Thank American Representative.

COLON, Nov. 9.—Dr. Manuel Amador, Minister of Finance, and Federico Boyd, a member of the Junta, have been appointed by the Provisional Government a commission to go to Washington and arrange with the United States on canal and other necessary treaties. They will sail to-morrow on the steamer City of Washington. It is said that the Commissioners will endeavor to have amendments made to Article 6 of the Hay-Herran canal treaty and to eliminate Article 12 in order that the entire territory of the republic may be made free to the influence of the world, to which the commercial stipulations of Article 12 are considered prejudicial.

A sealing vessel left this morning for Porto Bello, carrying a few troops, who will hoist the flag of the new Republic of Panama there.

A telegram received by way of Port Limon this morning says that the steam launch which went to Bocas del Toro for the purpose of capturing that place in the name of the Republic of Panama left there on Tuesday. She is expected here within a few hours. The United States gunboat Nashville and the cruiser Atlanta have not yet arrived.

Panama exchange is dropping rapidly. Five dollars in gold, which last week was worth $6 in local currency, has a value to-day of only $5. Many persons will no doubt lose heavily, while it is probable that others will make considerable profits. A further drop in local exchange is expected. The new Government is devoting its time to establishing its currency on a firm basis, of abolishing monopolies and gambling saloons and of making other political improvements.

An address was officially presented to-day by the Consuls of France, Great Britain and Germany to United States Minister Dr. Manuel Amador expressing sentiments of gratitude for the protection of the Consuls and their countrymen during the revolt on Nov. 4 and 5, when the lives and property of all foreign residents in Panama were in the greatest peril and were only surrounded through the energetic measures, and devotion, of the United States forces, both civil and military.

In the address special mention is made of Colonel Malmros, Commander Hubbard of the Nashville, Executive Officer Eltinge, of the Nashville, Col. Shaler, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, Col. Black and Col. Brooke of the United States Engineer Corps. The two latter are newly from Culebra and volunteered their services for the defense of Colon. Great satisfaction is expressed at this official recognition by the Consuls, as it is felt to be fully merited.

Rear Admiral Coghlan, Pan-American Railroad Commissioner, has arrived on the Panama Star and Herald on his way to Costa Rica, his mission to the South American countries has been highly successful.

PANAMA, Nov. 9.—The British Steam Navigation Company's steamship Quito arrived here this afternoon. The passengers state that everything was quiet at Buenaventura, but that the Colombians are desirous against the people of the Isthmus. The business world here has resumed its normal condition.

The appointment of Consul General Gudger to carry on business with the de facto Government has made an excellent impression.

The steamship Taboga left this afternoon for other ports in the territory of the new republic with military Commissioners to organize military forces of the republic in those places.

APPROVES AMERICA'S COURSE.

London Times Says There Is No Reason to Suppose Washington Worked to Overthrow Colombian Rule.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says that Secretary Hay's Panama statement amounts to a declaration that it is the business of the United States simply to guarantee free transit across and the neutrality of the Isthmian territory whatever be the State which for the time being has inherited the treaty obligations, and the United States took the only possible way of giving effect to this view. An armed conflict on the Isthmus, dislocating trade and imperiling life and property, is exactly what the United States is bound by treaty to check if it is possible to do so legitimately, and, whatever the action of individual Americans, there is no reason to suppose that the American Government took part in working for the overthrow of Colombian rule.

When, however, says The Times, the revolution broke out Mr. Hay turned the opportunity to full account, and without transgressing the law of nations the United States Government comes in sight of the fulfillment of its cherished scheme of building the canal.

The Times adds that it will be interesting to watch the effect of the practical protectorate established on the Isthmus and see whether it will draw the United States into relations of fuller responsibility toward Central and South America.

TO STOP EMBARKING OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Embarking of Colombian troops from Buenaventura or any other Colombian port for the Isthmus will not be permitted by the Washington Government, and American warships will be ordered to any port upon receipt of an intimation that Colombian troops will attempt to sail for the Isthmus. The Washington Government holds that this policy is in the interest of the general good.

Colombian General Recalled.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 9.—Gen. Juan Cuadras, a brother of Señor Cuadras, the Prefect at Colon, who was arrested by the Panama revolutionists, has arrived in Los Angeles, en route to Colombia. Gen. Cuadras has been summoned home from British Columbia to assume command of a column of Colombian cavalry. He departed this afternoon for San Diego, where he will take passage on a coasting steamer that will land him in a small Colombian port, at which place he will join a detachment of his troops.

PRESIDENT GETS PROTEST.

Secretary Hay Hands Him Document Filed with State Department by Dr. Herran.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Hay, during a call at the White House this morning, placed in the hands of the President the Colombian protest against the course pursued by the Washington Government on the Isthmus and its attitude toward the new Government of Panama.

The protest came to Secretary Hay from Dr. Tomas Herran, the Colombian Chargé, and was duly acknowledged in a brief formal note. The protest is short and to the point. It follows the usual lines of formal communications of this kind. In view of the authorized announcement by the Colombian Chargé that he has not been in communication with his Government since Nov. 2, it is assumed that he protested on his own responsibility.

What action will be taken regarding the protest probably will be decided on at a conference between the President and Secretary Hay to-day.

Dr. Herran's protest was called forth by a letter from Secretary Hay, sent at the same time last week that instructions were forwarded to Minister Beaupré and Acting Consul Ehrman. The Secretary's letter was sent as a matter of courtesy and information to the Minister and contained an outline of the instructions which had been forwarded to Mr. Beaupré. In his reply, Dr. Herran states that he has not heard from his own Government at Bogota for the week past, but he feels sure from his knowledge of the sentiments of that Government that he is justified in entering a firm protest against the action of the United States in recognizing the revolutionists in Panama and in preventing the Colombian forces from asserting the national authority over the Isthmus.

Secretary Hay's response, which will be delivered to-day probably, is a mere formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the protest with a promise that it shall be considered, but it is intimated that nothing is likely to be done just now. It is said at the department that there is nothing in the situation that should lead the Colombian Minister to cherish any thought of leaving Washington, and expressions of regard for himself are not withheld.

The apparent inability of the Colombians to realize the fact that the canal treaty is dead, and that the revolution is a success, is furnished by the fact that a cable message was received to-day at the State Department from Minister Beaupré, dated at Bogota, Nov. 7, in which the Minister stated that the great change of feeling has come about in Bogota, and that the advocates of the canal treaty with the United States are growing greatly in strength.

COLOMBIA CAN ONLY PROTEST.

And Even This Action Will Not Be Effective with European Nations, Says Republic's Consul in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—"Beyond making protests to the Governments of Europe and to the republics of South America, Colombia," said Señor Pasado, the Colombian Consul here, "I do not believe my Government will take action against the United States. I do not believe the protests will be effective here; but, the republics of South America may well ask themselves if the United States will not, when her interests demand it, take possession of them or encourage revolutions in their territory.

"Any one can see that the independence of Panama is but a long step toward American annexation. Reports are current that the States of Cauca and Antioquia are also in revolt; but, while Colombia, perhaps, will not resist separation from Panama she certainly will oppose by force of arms the withdrawal of the State of Cauca, which comprises almost half of Colombia, and Antioquia, probably the richest in the confederation. We have 60,000 men available and large quantities of arms and ammunition have been gathered together to suppress the revolution.

"There is no question in my mind that the Panama Canal Company was responsible for the action of Panama, and that M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla knew that its independence would be declared is shown by the fact that he left here for New York on Nov. 2, days before the revolution was proclaimed.

"There is no doubt now that the canal will be built, but I assure you it would have been constructed with Colombia's consent, though, perhaps, some further delay might have occurred."

COLOMBIA MAY SEEK GERMAN PROTECTORATE

Statement Made by Consul General of That Country in This City.

Senor de Brigard Also Gives His Reasons for Disbelieving That the Uprising in Panama Was of a Popular Nature.

While no official dispatches from the Colombian Government have been received since the Panama uprising, either by Dr. Tomas Herran, the diplomatic representative of Colombia at Washington, or by Don Arturo de Brigard, Colombian Consul General in this city, the latter official yesterday declared that he was in receipt of reliable information that the people in the interior of the republic, aroused to a high pitch of excitement through the action of the United States, were clamoring for a German protectorate over their country.

"I have no official advices from Colombia," said Señor de Brigard, "Cablegrams which I sent last week asking for news have not been answered. From an unofficial source, however, I learn that our Government has been asked to send a delegation to Germany to offer the Kaiser certain pieces of land on both seas in return for Germany's protection. Of course, I do not know whether this will be done, but if it is I imagine the land ceded to Germany will be the territory adjoining the Provinces of Panama on both sides of the Isthmus."

The first shipment of money for the new Republic of Panama, it is learned, will leave to-day on the Pacific Mail steamship Alliance. The money is being sent through a banking house, one member of which has large interests on the Isthmus and who until recently has held valuable concessions and monopolies there from the Colombian Government in exchange for financial aid extended by him during the three years of the recent revolution. This banker left this city for Panama last Friday.

"It has been stated," said Señor de Brigard, "that this is a popular uprising. Nothing could be more erroneous. The best men on the Isthmus have held aloof from the movement, which has been engineered by a gang of adventurers, mostly of foreign extraction. M. Varilla, who has been appointed diplomatic agent at Washington, is a Frenchman. Dr. Amador, the new Minister of Finances, is not a native of Panama. Don Eusebio Morales, the Minister of Fiscales, or Secretary of the Interior, as we would call him here, is a native of Bolivia. The men who came here to plan the revolution are without exception foreigners.

"That the United States should extend its recognition to the Government of that kind from the minute the flag of rebellion is raised would seem strange, to say the least, to thinking people all over the world, especially if contrasted with the action of Secretary Hay and this Government when the envoys from the South American republics came here to plead for the good offices of the United States on behalf of their countries, then engaged in a death struggle with a mighty foe. They were not even received at Washington, though they were the representatives of governments that had been long established.

"If the United States would keep its hands off for fifteen days, the Colombian Government would have no trouble in reducing the rebellious State to reasonable obedience. In fact, there are not 5,000 men fighting on each side. Now these differences have been healed, and especially in this emergency, both elements would be united, for there is no difference of opinion among right-thinking people in Colombia in reference to this movement, which has been rightly called a 'made to order' revolution.

"But if the United States should keep its hands off and Colombia should bring troops to Panama to quell the rebellion, would not that involve fighting on the Isthmus and interference with traffic which this country by treaty is bound to keep open?" Señor de Brigard was asked.

"Not at all," was the reply. "It could be done without firing a single shot and without any bloodshed whatever. Twenty-five thousand men are all that would be needed. The movement does not take in the entire State of Panama, but is confined chiefly to the four principal cities, the population of which are in the aggregate 27,000, and the strip surrounding the canal territory, populated largely by negroes from Jamaica and Chinese, who are aliens brought there while the French company was digging the Isthmus, and who do not take part in any political movement. This so-called revolution is an affair incited by a few men, and no one can convince me that it would have been started at all if they had not had ample assurances from this Government before-hand."

Señor de Brigard was asked whether he thought that Don Mutis Duran, ex-Governor of the Province of Panama, who is in this city at present, would become the first President of the new republic.

"Don Mutis has assured me repeatedly," he said, "that he has taken no part in the present movement. I think I can state with authority that the Presidency has not been offered him, and I don't think he would accept it if it were."

Rafael Reyes, a prominent Colombian and a member of the Liberal Party which was opposed to the Government in the last revolution, is at the present time in this city. He is a writer of some note and has contributed an article on the Panama Canal project to The North American Review. When seen yesterday he made the following statement:

"The interference by the United States in Panama practically puts an end to the Monroe Doctrine. No more will this country be able to direct European powers to keep their hands off the Western Hemisphere. The Governments of Europe are watching with silent satisfaction the course this country is pursuing in the Panama matter.

"There is nothing now to prevent Great Britain from stepping in and helping herself to the coveted territory surrounding the mouth of the Orinoco River, and Germany is not likely to ask any questions should she desire to realize her plans and annex Maracaibo and the territory in South Brazil on which her eyes have been fixed with such ardent longing these many years past. Should the United States attempt to use force in protest, what would the answer be? We applauded your action in the Panama affair and now you have lost your right to protest.

"The South and Central American republics up to this time have been in fear of being grabbed up by some European nation, but this fear has been allayed largely by the policy the United States has pursued under the Monroe Doctrine. The South American countries will consider that from now on that there is danger from all the grabbers, but the greatest dread will be of the United States, which we have always called our elder sister among the republics, and regarded as our protector until the raps on Panama were committed.

"Señor Perez declared that all friendly assurances exchanged during the Pan-American Congress would now go for naught, and that the United States would suffer from its own action in common with the other States in the Western Hemisphere.

"Ninety-five per cent. of the South American trade is already diverted to Europe as a result of your prohibitive tariff," said Señor Perez. "Now watch the other 5 per cent. go as well. And statesmen in Europe know it, and are keeping quiet and allowing the United States to pursue her plans without interference as long as she is playing into their hands.

"Colombians in this city are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamship Yucatan, which is due here to-day, and will bring the first mail since the uprising. The Yucatan left Colon last Wednesday.

KENTUCKY ELECTION FIGHT.

Eleventh District Contest May Have to Be Settled in Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—The special election in the Eleventh District to choose a successor to the late Congressman Boreing will be held to-morrow. The name of Dr. Godfrey Hunter, ex-Minister to Honduras, will be on the official ballot in some counties, while that of D. C. Edwards will appear on the ticket in other counties. Ex-Congressman J. D. White is running as an independent.

The instructions of the different courts to the election clerks are so conflicting that to obey one instruction is to disobey another, and the clerks have in many instances been guided by personal preferment. Although a final appeal of Dr. Hunter comes up before the Court of Appeals at Frankfort to-day it is not believed it can have any effect on the status of the case, and both parties are preparing for a contest in Congress.

HOUSE CALLED TO ORDER

Mayor-Elect McClellan a Central Figure During Opening Session.

Congressman Sullivan Also Attracts Attention—Mr. Cannon Says He Will Be the Speaker in the House and "Uncle Joe" Outside.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—When Clerk McDowell of the House banged the gavel on his desk and stilled the roar of voices on the floor at noon to-day, the galleries were crowded and ornamented with gorgeous feminine hats and pretty dresses for the opening of the special session of Congress, called to consider the Cuban reciprocity agreement. Down on the floor the 189 new Congressmen wore expansive smiles and radiated sunshine, while the old ones looked placid and business-like.

At that time Mayor-elect McClellan of New York seemed to be the biggest man in the House. He sat far back near the door on the Democratic side, and a steady procession of visitors kept him busy shaking hands. He was as lively and alert as ever, and wore a good-natured smile as he responded to scores of enthusiastic congratulations.

When Chairman Hepburn of the Republican caucus placed Joseph G. Cannon in nomination for Speaker, the Democrats joined liberally and heartily in the applause. Chairman Hay of Virginia followed with the nomination of John Sharp Williams, and some of the Republicans returned the Democratic compliment, but not all. A tedious roll call followed, and it showed that Mr. Cannon had 198 votes and Mr. Williams 168.

Again the Democrats joined in the applause, and a committee consisting of Mr. Williams and Gen. Grosvenor went out to get the new Speaker. He came in with Mr. Williams, gripping him tightly by the arm, while Gen. Grosvenor followed at some distance, one hand stuck rakishly in a trousers pocket and the inevitable pink in his buttonhole. Mr. Cannon had discarded the sack coat of "Uncle Joe" and wore the decorous black Prince Albert appertaining to the Speakership. He went further: he sported in his buttonhole the insignia of Republican authority, the pink, the patented emblem of Grosvenor, Dalzell and Payne.

And he did something else which not even the oldest inhabitant can recall having seen him do before—he read his speech of acceptance. He read it like a boy reading an extract from the Fourth Reader, and it was whispered that he feared if he took his eyes from his manuscript for a moment he would switch into the rough-and-ready elocution of "Uncle Joe."

STILL "UNCLE JOE" CANNON.

But all this, apparently, does not portend that Speaker Cannon has ceased to be "Uncle Joe," or that the great honor to which he has succeeded has enlarged his head. An old acquaintance met him to-day and said:

"Joe, I had half a mind to drop in on you Saturday and say good-bye to Joe Cannon."

"What do you mean?" said the Speaker.

"Well, I have known Joe Cannon many years, and I thought I might never see him again, but would hereafter have to deal entirely with the Speaker of the House."

The Speaker took his constant companion from Havana out of his mouth, pointed it toward the Hall of Representatives, and said:

"When I'm there I'll be the Speaker. Away from there you'll find that I'm Joe Cannon."

Mr. Williams made a speech introducing his successful rival following a new precedent established by Mr. Richardson. It was graceful and tactful, and, short as it was, it was interrupted by applause. Mr. Cannon's speech was not long, was listened to with close attention, and was generously applauded on both sides of the House.

According to invariable custom, the oath was administered to Speaker Cannon by the "Father of the House," who is Gen. Bingham of Pennsylvania. For thirty years Philadelphia has had this honor, for in all that time the Fathers of the House have come from that city.

At this stage of the proceedings the centre of interest was a tall, well-proportioned man with a clean-shaven and good-humored face, who stood in the aisle near the door, with a swarm of eager listeners about him. It was Timothy D. Sullivan of New York. From this time until the close of the session "Big Tim" was the most noticeable figure in the hall. There never was a moment of the time when he did not have a dozen new acquaintances about him, all of them anxious to shake the hand of the man who was credited with being a power in Tammany Hall.

With some of them Sullivan laughed and joked. Occasionally with some visitor the almost constant smile would disappear and he would bend over the inquirer, and, beating the air with his big forefinger, and drawing his mouth into uncompromising lines, say certain things in his ear. In either mood, from 10 o'clock till adjournment "Big" Sullivan bore all the earmarks of a National figure in the Congress of the United States. His visitors were from all States, and all of them came to listen to him with respect and to get his views.

In the galleries Sullivan was eagerly pointed out, and in most cases his discovery was greeted with surprise. The surprise was over his pleasant face and his modest mother. There seemed to be a general impression among men from other States that a Tammany leader must be a man with a dyed mustache, wearing striped trousers, a red and green necktie, and a diamond headlight. Sullivan's well-fitting frock coat and general air of respectability inspired incredulity about his identity, which in some cases was persistent.

INTEREST IN McCLELLAN.

Col. McClellan, however, was the main object of interest in the galleries, and everybody wanted him pointed out. "Is that McClellan? Why, how pale he looks. He must have been through a great strain. How old is he?" were the questions that continually ran around every gallery in the big hall.

Speaker Cannon inaugurated a new custom which gave a somewhat startling indication of his notions about transacting business with rapidity. Instead of having the members called by name and sworn in individually, he swore them in in batches.

Half a dozen States would be called, and all the men from those States would step to the front, raise their right hands, and listen to the oath. Then, after the third or fourth rapid-fire swearing in, has never been approached, but it is not impossible that next time Congress will go a step further and swear in the whole House in a body.

Capell Weems of Ohio was sworn in separately, having been elected to fill a vacancy, and the Speaker created a roar of laughter by getting confused and saying, "The gentleman will step up to the area and be sworn." By "area" he meant the space in front of the desk, and the laugh showed that the House was ready to regard the Speaker as still "Uncle Joe."

Mr. Dalzell now offered the resolution renouncing the rules. Mr. Williams made a little speech expressing the hope that the Republicans would have the fairness to increase the Democratic representation on the committees, and Mr. De Armond of Missouri followed with a speech on the same lines, but not quite so amiable as that of Mr. Williams. The incident, however, would have passed off pleasantly had it not been for the fact that the respective party leaders were both deaf, and the only disagreeable incident of the session arose from a misunderstanding between two deaf men.

Williams asked for a little time. Dalzell did not hear him, and called for the previous question. Williams thought Dalzell had refused to grant him the time, and he had evidently intended, he called for the yeas and nays, a thing which always irritates a majority leader. As a matter of fact, negotiations for an increase of Democratic representation are going on now between the respective leaders, and the Democrats may get what they want.

DRAWING SEATS BY LOT.

Then came the annual drawing of seats by lot. On motion of Mr. Sherman of New York four men were allowed to take any seats they wanted without being subjected to the chances of the lottery. They were Gen. Bingham of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the Republican and Democratic members of long service; Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Williams of Mississippi, the respective floor leaders. Then all the other Congressmen withdrew and backed themselves in a solid mass at the back, leaving the great hall empty save for the four men thus honored.

Mr. Sherman was the first man to get a seat in the draw, and the first new man to be thus lucky was Mr. Roliner of Massachusetts. Next to him came Norton of Ohio, a new man from New York. The first Pennsylvanian to get a seat was Allen F. Cooper, a new man. He took the seat back of leader Payne.

There was a general craning of necks when the name of John Lind of Minnesota was called. The hall was still so sparsely filled that the long, lank ex-Governor, who last sat in the hall as a Republican, looked like a black spectre in his big frock coat as he strode about among the empty seats and selected one by Mr. Richardson. For a long time everybody avoided Gen. Grosvenor's seat, as the peppery old General is known to be touchy on that subject. In most Congresses persons who draw Grosvenor's seat give it up to him.

At last Mr. Rodey of New Mexico plumped himself into the General's seat, and a whisper ran around the galleries, "New Mexico will never get Statehood now." But when, along near the end of the list, Gen. Grosvenor's name was called, Frank Brandegee of Connecticut bounded out of the seat just back of Rodey's and with every back and the General sat down in Brandegee's seat and looked satisfied. His old seat mate, Col. Hepburn, however, was lost in the shuffle, and will have to sit near the door, separated from him by half the hall.

Dalzell of Pennsylvania, the third member of the House triumvirate, fared badly, and had to take an inside seat. He will have to climb over people when he gets out into the aisle to lead the Republican defense against some Democratic onslaught. His Republican friends cheered him good-naturedly.

When McClellan's name was called a tremendous burst of applause on the Democratic side followed him as he walked down the aisle and took a front seat. Over on the Republican side Representative McCall of Massachusetts, famous as an independent, and McClellan's friend and colleague on the Ways and Means Committee, applauded alone. His face was one broad smile of gratification over McClellan's success.

There was applause for Representatives Hearst and Sullivan, and some for Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, while Prince Cupid of Hawaii got applause and some laughter, caused by the clerk's effort to pronounce his name in the original Hawaiian.

All the New York Democrats were put together, and pretty far back, and Sulzer got no blame. He modestly asked out a seat some distance back, and when Hearst came he wanted to sit near Sulzer, so he took a seat behind him. Sullivan wanted to sit by Hearst and the result of Sulzer's modesty is that the whole delegation is packed midway on the third section.

When all the seats were taken the pages began to bring in the flowers. Loudenslager of New Jersey was hidden behind an enormous floral tower, but though his gift was so large it caused laughter it shrank into insignificance beside the one monument that immediately after rose from Hearst's desk, and seemed to touch the ceiling. Hearst's flowers broke all previous records.

The most novel gift was that to Representative Rucker, the man who would not accept a pass. It was an enormous floral railroad train, running on a floral track, with "B. & O." inscribed on the engine, that being the railroad which wasted a pass on Mr. Baker. When this was placed on Baker's desk the entire Democratic side joined in a storm of applause.

A card attached to the train showed that the givers included Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island, William Lloyd Garrison, the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, Judge Seabury of New York, Judge Edward Osgood Brown of Chicago, John S. Crosby and Jerome O'Neil of New York, and Frank Stevens of Philadelphia.

WANTS HANNA FOR CHAIRMAN.

President Requests Him to Conduct the Republican Campaign, but No Decision Is Made.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A conference of significance and importance was held at the executive offices to-day between President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna of Ohio. The President formally requested Senator Hanna to retain the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, and to conduct the campaign of next year.

In the course of the conference the subject of the Presidential campaign was considered briefly, not only the Chairmanship of the National Committee being involved, but also Mr. Hanna's reported aspirations to the Presidency.

Senator Hanna called at the White House formally to pay his respects to the President. The President greeted him cordially and renewed the congratulations on the result of the Ohio elections, which he expressed in his telegram to Senator Hanna the day after the elections.

The President and Senator Hanna remained in conference for a considerable time, notwithstanding the fact that several callers of note were waiting to see the President. The President urged the Senator to retain the Chairmanship of the National Committee, so that the Republican Party might in the approaching campaign have the benefit of his services at the head of the National organization.

Senator Hanna, it is understood, indicated his desire to retire from the work of active direction of the campaign. The President, however, urged him in strong terms to continue in the political harness, pointing out to him that as the head of the organization he would inspire great confidence throughout the country.

No definite conclusion was reached, the understanding being that a further and more extended conference would be held in the near future. When Senator Hanna left the White House he declined to discuss the subject of the National Chairmanship or to comment on the reports that he might be a candidate for the Presidency. From other sources it is learned that the Senator has indicated that he will not be a Presidential candidate, and has let it be understood that he means what he says.

GUATEMALAN RAILWAY DEAL.

American Capitalists Interested—Endeavor to be Made to Capture Trans-Isthmian Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The most important railroad deal undertaken in Central America in recent years is now being negotiated. New York, New Orleans, and Canadian capitalists are interested in it, together with President Cabrera and the Government of Guatemala. In the deal are also interested Sir William Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific and Minor Keith of the United Fruit Company. Behind these three men are the interests they represent, while with President Cabrera are associated a number of German capitalists.

The enterprise involves the completion of the Guatemala Northern Railroad through to the Pacific Coast and the establishment of terminals which will undertake to handle cargoes from Europe and America to Asia and to the west coasts of North and South America.

The railroad will endeavor to capture the trans-Isthmian traffic now handled by the railroad from Colon to Panama.

MAINE SAILS FOR COLON.

NEWPORT NEWS, Nov. 9.—Under rush orders to proceed to Colon, the United States battleship Maine steamed out of the harbor this afternoon. All through last night a coal barge lay alongside the warship, which before daylight had her bunkers brimming with coal. Saturday afternoon, while lying off the coast of Massachusetts waiting to go to sea for target practice, the Maine received orders to proceed immediately to Colon, and the work of making ready for the trip was pushed as rapidly as possible.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The United States cruiser Prairie left the League Island Navy Yard to-day under sealed orders for Newport News, where she will coal. From there it is expected the cruiser will proceed to the Isthmus of Panama. The Prairie has on board a battalion of marines and a full supply of Quartermaster's stores.

Troops Not Likely to be Sent to Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretaries Root and Hay had a conference to-day, presumably in regard to the latest developments in the Isthmian affair. As he was returning to his office, Secretary Root was asked the direct question as to whether United States troops would be ordered to the Isthmus of Panama. He replied that while such a thing was possible it was extremely improbable.

New Trial for George E. White.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—George E. White, who was convicted in the United States District Court last May of wrecking the National Bank of South Pennsylvania at Hyndman and of making false statements to the Controller of the Currency, will get a new trial. The opinion granting it was filed to-day by Judge Joseph Buffington, who was the trial Judge.

SENATORS MAKE MERRY

Appearance of Recent Bridegrooms Greeted with Applause.

Galleries Also Cheer Winners of Fights in Ohio and Maryland—Gorman Recognized as Democratic Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The second called session of the Senate of the Fifty-eighth Congress opened with a function which lasted hardly a quarter of an hour. For two hours before noon the Senate Chamber was a scene of animation, as the large galleries steadily filled with serried lines of brilliant costumes and the desks on the floor as steadily were massed with huge bouquets and elaborate floral designs. As one Senator after another made his appearance the galleries applauded, and for those Senators who during the recess had taken unto themselves wives or had achieved especial triumphs in the political field there were profound outbursts.

Senator Stewart and Senator Platt, whose recent weddings had given them more than their ordinary meed of public attention, hugged the protection of the public room and there took the "jollying" that was in store for them from their Senatorial colleagues, until a few minutes before the time to call the Senate to order. Senator Depew came out on the floor, to be in readiness to welcome Mr. Platt, his colleague, before the galleries, and the two stood for several minutes, talking and laughing, an occasional sally of wit from one or the other leading to loud and long peals, in which the galleries, although comprehending only in a broad way, joined. On Mr. Platt's desk, which he more than once pointed out to Senators who came to shake hands with him, there was a fine and extensive display of many varieties of chrysanthemums and roses.

Senator Stewart, the Santa Claus of the Senate, appeared at length, with his rosy cheeks wrinkled in smiles at the good joke his sudden and surprising marriage at seventy seemed to himself and to his colleagues. His desk was piled high with the brilliant blooms of the Fall. On the desk of Senator Culberson was a floral design representing an automobile, which not infrequently received attention from various Senators, who waved their hands toward it and made some remark which brought a hearty round of laughter that mystified the galleries until it was learned that the Senators had mistaken the automobile for a baby carriage and fancied that it had by some mistake got on the wrong desk.

Senator Gorman was roundly cheered when he came out of the Democratic cloakroom, and his friends returned again and again to their favorite with lingering cheers. As he strolled around the Chamber he finally stood alone in the middle aisle just as Senator Hanna came out of the Republican cloakroom and was greeted with perhaps the heartiest applause that had yet been given any one.

The Ohio Senator seemed to be trying to escape for a moment from the attention that was shown him, but at length advanced and shook the hands that were extended toward him from all sides as the Democratic Senators greeted him. Seeing the Maryland Senator, Mr. Hanna went to meet him, and for a moment the two masters of the art of political management stood together alone in the aisle, holding each other by the hand, while the spectators again cheered louder than ever. Then around the two a group assembled, in which could be seen Cockrell of Missouri, Teller of Colorado, Beveridge of Indiana, and Foraker of Ohio.

As the two gold hands of the Senate clock came into conjunction the President's gavel fell, and almost before its sound had ceased the solemn tones of the Chaplain's prayer were heard. Every Senator at once arose and stood with bowed head until the more than usually long invocation was ended. Even before the "amen" was sounded four or five Senators had their hands uplifted on a cap to reach to clear away from their desks the ambuscades of flowers, palms, and leaves.

In the next few minutes the President's proclamation calling the Congress into session to dispose of the question of Cuban reciprocity was read. Senator Mallory of Florida, who had been re-elected since the executive session last Spring, was sworn in. Senator Platt of Connecticut had offered and the Senate had adopted a resolution notifying the House that the Senate was in session and ready to do business. Senator Hoar had offered one to provide for a committee of two Senators to join such a committee as the House might appoint to notify the President that Congress was in session and prepared to hear any communication he might desire to make, and the President pro tem., Senator Frye, had appointed Senators Hoar and Gorman as the committee on the part of the Senate.

After this there was nothing to do but adjourn, which was done on the motion of Senator Allison, to whom, as the Nestor of the Senate and the Chairman of the Steering Committee of the majority, this function fell. There was something of a smile in spots in the Chamber at the naming of Senator Gorman as one of the committee of Senators to go to the White House and notify President Roosevelt that the Congress was in session and organized.

For three Congresses past it has been customary to place Senator Cockrell on this committee, representing the minority. With the return of Mr. Gorman to the Senate the honor and burden of leadership of the minority has been conferred on him, and it was thus fit that he should be named. But the fresh recollection of the Maryland Senator's recent sharp criticism of the President in his attitude toward the Maryland campaign served to make the selection for an instant seem incongruous.

WANT SHRUBS ON BROADWAY.

West End Association Receives Letters Against Restoring Trees Along Subway Route.

Letters indicating that the residents along upper Broadway have changed their minds concerning the matter of trees along that thoroughfare, about which there was so much discussion when the rapid transit contractors were compelled to tear them down to dig the subway ditch, were read at the meeting of the West End Association, which was held in Bretton Hall, at Broadway and Eighty-fifth Street, last evening.

The writers urged that flowering shrubs be planted along the centre of the street, explaining that the exposed vista which the clearing down of the trees gave them had taught them that Broadway would look better without than with the trees, and that the planting of shrubs is particularly feasible because there is an uncertainty that with the shallow ground allowed above the roof of the subway trees would grow.

A letter written to John Coleman, one of the members of the association, by Mrs. Miriam Sutro Price upon the subject, gives a good idea of the attitude expressed in the letters, and which read:

"Will it be possible for the West End Association to send a petition to the Rapid Transit Commission, asking that low, flowering shrubs be placed along the centre of the Boulevard instead of trees?

"Mr. Wilcox, the Park Commissioner; Mr. Samuel Parsons, the landscape architect, and Barclay Parsons, the Rapid Transit Engineer, will agree that it would be a great mistake to have trees planted when they will probably not grow, and if they do it would interfere greatly with the vista and beautiful sky line which we see at present. I have spoken to many people of taste, and they all agree about the matter."

Robert D. Kohn, an architect of 170 Fifth Avenue, wrote a similar letter which was read by J. Purnelly Hoff. Both letters were referred to the Committee on Local Improvements, a committee consisting of A. Weiler Otis, J. Van Dyck Card, and J. T. Brower. J. L. Brower was appointed to see Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury Burgess and urge upon him a more prompt collection of the garbage on the upper West side.

Mr. Card announced also that he had been spoken to by representatives of the Morningside and Riverside Associations, sugg

THE ROXBURGHE WEDDING

Private Rehearsal Held at St. Thomas's Church.

Programme of To-day's Ceremony—Simple Reception to Follow at the Goelet Residence—Some of the Gifts.

There was a private rehearsal at 4 o'clock yesterday in St. Thomas's Church of the Roxburghe-Goelet wedding ceremony. Quite a little crowd of curiosity seekers and persons with cameras stood about the street corners near the Goelet mansion and the church. None of these, however, was permitted to enter the church, and the florists and workmen decorating the edifice were obliged to retire until the rehearsal was over.

The Duke, with his mother, the Duchess of Roxburghe; his sister, Lady Isabel Innes-Ker; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the aunt of Miss Goelet; the Hon. Reginald Ward, who is to be best man, and Harold Brassey lunched at Sherry's, and from there went on to the church, while Miss Goelet and her mother lunched quietly at home.

The details of the bridal procession and of the rehearsal were arranged and directed by Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Some novelties will be introduced. The ushers will not take part in the bridal procession before the wedding. The solemn marching of men two-and-two has never been regarded as particularly cheerful, indeed, it has quite the reverse effect. Mrs. Goelet has arranged that after the duties of the ushers shall have been performed they shall take seats in the nave of the church, well forward, before the bridal procession is formed.

In addition to the musical programme printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, the following selections will be rendered by Will C. Macfarlane, organist of St. Thomas's, and Alfred F. Toulmin, the harpist, while the guests are assembling: Prelude, "Lohengrin"; elevation, harp and organ, Rousseau; selections, "Romeo and Juliet," Gounod, and cathedral music from "Lohengrin." The vested choir of fifty men and boys will sing, and the new Hutchings organ will be used for the first time. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, the rector of the church, and the benediction will be pronounced by Bishop Doane of Albany.

In the bridal procession there will be Miss Thérèse Iselin, Miss Marion Haven, Miss Alice Babcock, Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Anne Thayer, Miss Martha Johnston, Miss Pauline Whittier, and the bridegroom's sister, Lady Isabel Innes-Ker. The procession, according to present arrangements, will be met at the entrance door by the vested choir, who will head the procession singing the hmyn "O Perfect Love," arranged by Barnby. Then the organ with harp obligato will intone the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin."

At the foot of the chancel steps the Duke of Roxburghe will meet his bride, who will enter the church on the arm of her brother, Robert Goelet; the betrothal service will be read by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Stires, and when it is ended the Duke and his bride and best man, the Hon. Reginald Ward, brother of Lord Dudley, Viceroy of Ireland, will advance to the altar railing, where the marriage ceremony will be performed. During the service there will be sung soto voce the anthem "Sweet Is Thy Mercy," from Stainer's "Sevenfold," and as a recessional Macfarlane's "To Thee, O Father." As the bridal party leaves the church the Mendelssohn Wedding March will be played.

The ushers are to be Harold Baring, Harold Brassey, Robert Walter Goelet, William Woodward, Rogers Winthrop, and Henry W. Bull.

Owing to the comparatively small number of guests and the large size of the church, the interior has been reduced by the use of huge palms to the size of an English chapel. Quantities of lilies and roses, with chrysanthemus and orchids, will be used in the decorations, a feature of which will be hanging baskets filled with English primroses. The decorations at the house will consist of a veil of orchids and vines in the large reception room overlooking Fifth Avenue and the side street, where the Duke and Duchess will receive congratulations. The large mantel in the hall will be banked with American Beauty roses and yellow orchids, while deep red roses will form a trellis work over the fret-work at the sides of the massive stairway leading to the second floor.

There will be about 500 guests at the church, and 150 at the following reception at the Goelet residence, 606 Fifth Avenue. The refreshments will be very simple indeed, and on the order of the English tea, consisting chiefly of sandwiches and small cakes. The bridecake will be a turreted affair in the English fashion, and the bridegroom is expected to cut it with a sword.

The bridal gown is of old English point over the heaviest white satin, with quantities of plaited chiffon between the lace and the satin. The train is extremely long and very heavy. The bodice has a high, lined yoke and a deep bertha frill of the point lace. There is a court train of lace, and English mayflowers or hawthorn blooms and orange blossoms decorate the front. White orchids will form the bridal bouquet. The attendants are to wear embroidered frocks of pink mousseline de soie and sable and tulle toques trimmed with aigrettes, and are to carry pink rose muffs.

Every precaution has been taken to keep those who are not provided with cards of admission from entering St. Thomas's, and a cordon of policemen will be stationed along Fifth Avenue by the church to see that no one forces his or her way in.

There was no farewell bachelor dinner as this is not considered smart in England. There was instead a dinner last night for the bridal party at the residence of Mrs. Goelet.

Only the presents from American friends of the bride and bridegroom have been received here, the presents from those in England having been sent to the Duke's castle to await the arrival of the bridal pair. Among the presents received here are:

A pearl and diamond tiara, two diamond bow knots, and a diamond necklace from Mrs. Ogden Goelet; a diamond tiara and a diamond and emerald pendant from the bridegroom, a diamond tiara from Robert Goelet, a jeweled miniature of the Duke, and a fan with diamond monogram from Lady Isabel Innes-Ker; an emerald and diamond corsage piece from Mrs. R. T. Wilson, a diamond pendant from Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., and a diamond collar from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Of the bridesmaids, Miss Johnston has given a diamond bracelet, Miss Haven a sapphire and diamond ring, Miss Mills a turquoise and diamond pin, Miss Babcock a diamond pin, Miss Thayer a feather fan with coronet and initials in diamonds, Miss Whittier a Russian enameled clock, and Miss Iselin a turquoise and diamond bracelet.

Among the other donors of presents are Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, large silver centrepiece; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, gold purse studded with sapphires; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., sapphire bracelet; Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, diamond comb; Mrs. William Astor, ruby and diamond ring; Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, pink topaz ring; Miss Gladys Mills, diamond bonbon box; Mr. and Mrs. William K. Thompson, emerald hatpin; Mrs. Livingston, fan; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, old French fan; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Astor, fan; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Ogden, two silver dessert dishes; Henry Worthington Bull, two vases; Henry Rogers Winthrop, fan; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Post, gold pin with emeralds and diamonds; Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Baring of London, silver basket; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, diamond bracelet; Nathaniel Thayer, inkstand; Mr. Navarro, pearl and diamond hatpin; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, gold dish; Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, gold salver; Earl and Countess of Pembroke, case of antique furniture; Lady Alwyn Compton, gold bell; and Mrs. Clement Moore, bracelet of rubies and diamonds.

From the servants in the Goelet mansion came a silver basket and from the employes in the Ogden Goelet estate office a silver punch bowl.

Lawyer's Gun Killed Him.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Martin F. Thickestun, twenty-three years old, a lawyer living in Metuchen and practicing in Perth Amboy, accidentally shot and killed himself to-day. He had intended to go on a shooting trip to-morrow and was in the barn cleaning his gun, as he supposed, unloaded shotgun, when a forgotten shell exploded, blowing off the top of his head. His mother, hearing the report, ran to the barn and found her son lying dead.

WOMEN PLAN AUTO CLUB

To be Patterned After Ladies' Automobile Club of London.

Number of Licenses Taken Out by Fair Operators of Motor Cars Is Increasing Daily.

Quietly, but with persevering effort, those women who dearly love to guide and speed an automobile or motor car have been forming the nucleus of an organization that is to be to this country what the Ladies' Automobile Club of London is to the great metropolis of the British Empire. The number of women who take out licenses to act as operators of their own cars is increasing every day, and it is these women who feel that, as they are barred from membership in the Automobile Club of America, they should have a club which would give them some of the advantages that the men enjoy, and at least bring them together in a social way. At the Automobile Club of America it was said yesterday that the majority of women, perhaps 60 cent., only acted as chauffeurs to electric-driven vehicles in this city. It is also a fact that the number who are qualifying themselves to operate the gasoline cars of high speed is increasing, and it is probably the intention of the new club to make this branch of the sport more popular with women.

The women who are organising the new club are the wives of men who are prominent in the affairs of the Automobile Club of America. Its membership will be largely composed of women of the fashionable set, and in nearly every way it will be very similar to the London organization, which is now at the pinnacle of popularity among the Englishwomen. The fact is that among the leading spirits in the Ladies' Automobile Club of London are numbered many Americans, and these have been telling their American cousins and sisters what a fine thing the club was and how they enjoyed its privileges while they were abroad this last season. Among the most prominent members of the foreign organization are the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Lady Scott-Montagu, Lady Jeune, the Countess of Warwick, the Countess of Dudley, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. S. S. Chauncey, and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox.

The American women's club will be made up of those who go back and forth between their country homes on Long Island, at Tuxedo, and in Westchester County, and wish to have a place to put up their cars and have a bit of luncheon while in the city. Its social side will be the most prominent, although it is hoped that it will be possible to give a Winter series of talks on automobile topics that will interest and help the members.

EVIDENCE AGAINST ABEEL.

Counsel for Miss Anderson's Father Says He Has a Strong Case—No News of the Fugitive.

Ample evidence to bring trouble upon James Abeel, late of 239 Central Park West, the young benedict now accused of having promised to marry Miss Eleanor Anderson, the telegraph operator of the Grand Hotel, by pretending that he was a member of the Goelet family, is in the hands of Stern & Sporborg, attorneys for William Anderson, father of the young woman, according to William D. Sporborg of that firm.

"The girl must be vindicated," said Mr. Sporborg last night, "and proceedings will be commenced in her behalf just as soon as the man is in custody. Until then, however, I cannot map out the line we will follow, excepting to say that we have a much stronger case against him than is generally known."

Inspector McClusky said yesterday that his detectives had gained no further clue to Abeel's whereabouts, but that if arrested he will be held for violating Section 590 of the Penal Code, which makes it a crime to impersonate another in proposing marriage, and also would be charged with forgery in having affixed the name of Vice-President J. B. Van Every of the Western Union Telegraph Company to the letter of introduction, which was so important an element in his gaining the confidence of Miss Anderson in the first days of their week's courtship.

Mr. Van Every said yesterday, however, that he had no intention of pressing a case against Abeel, as the letter was not written in the letterhead of the company, and the affixed signature was in no way like his own, and the paper had not been uttered, so far as appears, with any idea of financial profit.

Superintendent Wagenfuhr of the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency at 130 Broadway, who traced Abeel and says he identified him as the impersonator of "J. Ogden Goelet," denied reports yesterday that there was any one else involved. "James Abeel is the one and only man we are looking for," he said, adding that whatever further evidence his men procured would be turned over at once to Inspector McClusky. Mr. Wagenfuhr said his concern had been engaged on the case by counsel for the Goelets, and had not been brought into it until noon on Saturday.

Mrs. Abeel left her rooms in the Central Park West house yesterday, and is said to have returned to her parents' home, near Springfield, Mass.

NEW TRIALS IN BIGGAR CASE.

Court Sets Aside Verdict Against Dr. Hendrick and Stanton, Convicted When Actress Was Acquitted.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Supreme Court to-day ordered a new trial in the case of Samuel Stanton and Charles C. Hendrick, who were convicted in Monmouth County of conspiracy in the Laura Biggar case.

The court holds that the trial Judge erred in admitting testimony intending to show improper conduct upon the part of Miss Biggar at the time she claimed to be the wife of Henry M. Bennett, whose will she was contesting on the contention that she was his widow.

The court holds this testimony had no relevancy to the charge of conspiracy and that it may have prejudiced the jury in their findings.

DOWIE VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Has a Conference with Mr. Roosevelt Lasting Nearly an Hour.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—John Alexander Dowie, head of the Zion Restoration Host, arrived in Washington to-day from New York. He passed most of the day in viewing the sights of the capital.

Early this afternoon, accompanied by several members of his host, Dr. Dowie called by appointment at the Executive offices to see the President. He was in conference with Mr. Roosevelt for nearly an hour. At the conclusion of his interview, Dr. Dowie said he had no statement to make concerning it. The call, he said, was purely a social one, and no significance was to be attached to it. He had had a very pleasant chat with the President, for whom he entertained a high regard.

Dr. Dowie left to-night for Zion City via Chicago, traveling in his private car over the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

NEW YORK DAY AT ST. LOUIS.

Oct. 4, 1904, Will Be Observed at the Louisiana Exposition.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—The New York State Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis to-day fixed upon Oct. 4, 1904, as "New York State Day" at the Exposition. They announce that the State building there will be finished early in February.

The commission will spend a larger proportion of the appropriation for exhibits, as compared with that for building or other purposes, than was the case at either the Chicago or the Pan-American Exposition.

Another Recital To-morrow
By Prominent Artists.
SEE TO-MORROW'S TIMES FOR PARTICULARS.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Another Recital To-morrow
By Prominent Artists.
SEE TO-MORROW'S TIMES FOR PARTICULARS.

To Our Great Family of Pianos We Add This Morning the Famous Hazelton

AN INSTRUMENT WITH A HALF CENTURY PRESTIGE.

FIFTY-FOUR years ago the grandfather of the present Hazelton Brothers, with his brothers, started in to build pianos here in New York. They were natural born mechanics, full of the ambition that grows success, and determined that down through posterity should go a musical instrument bearing worthily their name.

The grandfather and his brothers, the father and his brothers, watched their piano and its constituency grow like a century plant, until their eyes were dimmed in sleep. And now the sons, no less expert or ingenious, continue to give the world the products of their skill.

In all the piano world only a few names have been carved high on the pedestal of fame. Among them is the Hazelton—loved by every owner, admired by every hearer. A piano that breathes the soul of music and penetrates the innermost recesses of sound and tone qualities.

By an arrangement entered into with the Hazelton Brothers,

The Control of the Entire Local Output of Hazelton Pianos Will Be Confined Exclusively to Simpson Crawford Co.

This practically means the closing of the sales department of the Hazelton Brothers' establishment, on University place—though we shall continue to sell pianos from there, and at exactly the same prices.

A Piano with a History.

A history of the Hazelton Piano is a mere catalogue of the steps of progress that have marked the artistic and ambitious piano industry in this country. It is one of the very few whose career dates back to the early dawn of American pre-eminence in art creation; a dawn that has never been clouded or tainted with opposing supremacy.

It is one of those rare build of instruments which from the very first has steadily clung to the highest aims and undeviating in its faith that the American people could and would appreciate the best attainable in things of art and education.

A Piano Worthy This Store.

With a deal of satisfaction, then, we gather into our fold a piano which lays claim to a continuous career of progress and success. And it is a fact that up to this time the manufacturers, in their ambition to produce none but instruments of the finest class, have never attempted to create for the Hazelton Piano what is commonly termed a "popular demand"—because of their limitations in making and building their own product.

All this is obviated now in this new arrangement, which enables the Hazelton folk to increase their distribution through the medium of this great store. And to their reputation we add and stake our own, violating no confidences and preaching no prejudices in commending their instrument to buyers who look for and realize—

FIRST—The importance of a piano being based not only on scientific principles, but thoroughly well constructed of the best materials and with utmost skill and care.

SECOND—That approximate perfection is only attained through the highest degree of human achievement, and that this implies a certain amount of cost.

THIRD—That the Hazelton fame of fifty years, untarnished by adverse criticism, places that instrument in the class of productions whose intrinsic worth being of the greatest, the material cost must be relatively large.

But don't misunderstand us.

The price of the Hazelton Piano is neither prohibitive nor extravagant. It is only by the introduction of every improvement known to factory machinery and by the employment of every economic principle known to modern skill that the price approaches a moderate figure as compared with other art products of similar distinction and approximate perfection.

Nothing is charged for the indisputable item of fame, notwithstanding that the name of Hazelton is a symbol and assurance of reliability, and stands, wherever it may be, as a signal of the refinement and musical understanding of its possessors.

Tone Is a Lasting Monument to Fame.

All Hazelton Pianos are alike in the matter of construction and tonal effects, differing only in case designs and in power, as indicated by sizes, by which is implied length of string and corresponding parts. The Hazelton tone, too, retains its individuality from others in the same manner that all artistic creations differ from others, and in so differing defy adequate analysis.

Whether an upright or a Grand, competent critics (not salaried indorsers) accord to the Hazel on highest praise, and it is an axiom that wherever this instrument goes it acts as avant courier for another.

You May Buy Them on Easy Payments.

Hazelton Pianos Are $425 to $1,500.

You may buy them as you may any other in our warerooms—on the payment plan, which enables you to own and enjoy the instrument while you are saving money for it.

Simpson Crawford Co
SIXTH AVENUE—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Millinery.

We are Showing a Number of Entirely New
Trimmed Hats, Turbans and Bonnets,
suitable for evening wear, in white and prevailing colors.

We offer a number of DRESS HATS AND TURBANS from our large stock, in colors, reduced from $12.50 to..... 8.75

ADJOINING SHOWROOM.—We are daily making up very swell NAPPED BEAVER HATS AND TURBANS, with swell trimmings, which we offer at..... 5.95

WE DIRECT SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

Dressmaking and Tailoring Dept.

Third Floor,
Where We Will Accept Orders for
Tailor Gowns, Street and Carriage Dresses, Riding Habits, Ulsters, Waists, Top Coats, &c.
Modelled After the Latest Imported Designs, at Moderate Prices.
Style, Fit and Finish Guaranteed.
Remainder of Imported Gowns, Waists and Coats now being closed out at less than half original prices.

Still Selling the Imported Dress Goods

Twenty-five thousand yards of Imported and Novelty Dress Goods, which represent the finest collection ever gathered in a New York store, are on sale at these remarkable reductions:—

At 95c. yd.—reduced from 1.50 and 2.00
At $1.45 yd.—reduced from 2.00 and 2.50
At $1.65 yd.—reduced from 2.50 and 3.00
At $2.25 yd.—reduced from 3.00 and 4.00

Fabrics from the finest looms in France and Germany as well as England—including Tweeds, Cheviots, Zibelines, mixed and plain weaves.

If Black Broadcloth interests you, we've a special mill product at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $6.50. French make, sponged and highly finished.
Oyster White and Cream Broadcloth at $3.75.

Sale of Spangled Robes.

This is the most important offering we have made in Spangled Robes. They are the over orders of an importer of high class robes, and include many exclusive styles; the designs are handsome, being well covered and beautifully made.
Exceptional bargains.

At $13.50—worth $22.50
At $24.50—worth $45.00
At $37.50—worth $75.00

Sale of St. Gall Laces.

Following the success of our lace sales of last week, we still offer high-class St. Gall Laces, in bands, galloons, insertings, edgings, &c.; also many of the season's choicest novelties in colors, ecru and twine tints, much below regular value.

At 95c.—worth up to $2.50 yard
At $1.95—worth up to $4.50 yard
At $2.95—worth up to $6.50 yard
At $3.90—worth up to $8.00 yard

Men's Clothing for Dress Occasions.

Because we are thorough and painstaking in our lower priced clothing it makes us masters of the situation in the finest sorts.

No garment that is essentially correct escapes us—and we give great thought to every little detail. So that when you are once fitted your clothes will mirror the finest custom made.

Whether your need be for a Full Dress, a Tuxedo, a Prince Albert or Cutaway—we're ready every minute of the day to give you the best possible service.

Full Dress Suits, $25 to $40.
Cutaway Coats and Vests, $15 to $35.
Tuxedo Suits, $25 to $40.
Prince Albert Suits, $20 to $40.

SECOND FLOOR.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Gowns and Wraps For the Horse Show

Not only the Horse Show itself, but the social functions attendant upon it demand the dress products of the genius of two continents. The WANAMAKER importations of Paris models present the most important array of costumes of the first class that come to America. Naturally the larger number of Horse Show costumes has already been selected; but where the purchase still remains to be consummated, the one place to find gowns of exclusive and distinguished character is WANAMAKER'S.

The collection includes dresses for evening, luncheon, and afternoon wear—models from the most prominent Paris makers, and among the tailor-made suits are many copies of Paris models, that possess all the beauty of the originals at much lower prices.

In Coats and Wraps, the same exclusive elegance, the same broad and distinguished variety is seen. For evening wear the coat of white broadcloth is pre-eminent, though peau de soie and the various furry zibeline weaves are in high favor, and abundantly represented.

Special displays of Horse Show Garments this week.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Reign of Fur

Enter the Furs, to take possession of their own again. And a reign of pomp and splendor it promises to be—with Fashion as its stanch supporter.

But in buying furs you rightfully demand, besides luxury, beauty, richness—dependability, moderation in price, freedom from misrepresentation. It's a hard combination to achieve, but you can find it in the WANAMAKER Furs. Doesn't hurt a bit to find the most sumptuous furs treated as mere merchandise, and priced in the same unenthusiastic way. Particularly, when the store policy of absolute truthfulness stands back of every garment we sell—our guarantee.

Facts for Fur-time:

Squirrel-lined Cloth Coats, in large variety; for street or carriage wear; in plain black, mole shades, tan, and mixed tweed effects; at $50 to $200.

Plain Persian Lamb Coats; rich bright lustre; lined with heavy black satin, $72.50.

Persian Lamb Coats, with high storm collar and full lapels of blended mink; brocade lining, at $135.

Persian Lamb Coats, fine quality, trimmed with dark mink, chinchilla and blended marten, lined with rich brocaded satin, at $175.

Newest imported models in rich Fur Garments, of mole and ermine, $500; rich, bright moire astrakhan, $250; broadtail, $500; ermine, $550, $750 and $1,000.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Two Handsome Styles of Women's Walking Suits

You'll admire these suits first of all for their smart and stylish appearance. You'll like the fabrics, and the way they are made.

Then, when you look twice, you'll learn that they are only $22.50 a suit; and if you have looked around any, you'll agree that you haven't seen anything handsomer for thirty dollars.

One style is of fine zibeline, with three-quarter-length blouse coats, lined to waist with satin rhadame, trimmed on collar and cuffs with peau de soie, edged with braid.

The other style is made of men's wear mixtures, so stylish this season; with three-quarter length blouse coat, lined throughout with satin; trimmed with braid and fancy designs of broadcloth. All skirts are walking length, smartly tailor-finished, and unlined.

Excellent $30 Suits at $22.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Countless Handkerchiefs From Over the Ocean

A hundred and fifty thousand Handkerchiefs have come in during the last two weeks, from Ireland alone. And they've been coming in a constant stream, for several months—from Ireland, from St. Gall, and dainty lace and printed handkerchiefs from Paris.

Over five hundred new styles of embroidered handkerchiefs have recently been added to the more than six hundred styles that were here when they came.

These are only straws that show the magnitude of the WANAMAKER handkerchief business.

And the most crucial point of all—*every handkerchief in our stocks* (and some are as low as 5c each) *is absolutely pure linen.*

Women's Hand-hemstitched Handkerchiefs—37 different kinds—from 75c a dozen to 50c each.

Women's Hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs—in ten different styles of letters—from $1 a dozen to 50c each.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs—about six hundred different styles—at 12½c to $3 each.

Real Duchesse and Brussels Point Handkerchiefs—over one hundred styles—from 75c to $45 each.

Women's Handkerchiefs, trimmed with real Valenciennes lace, at 50c to $15 each.

About eight hundred styles of Women's Fancy French Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered on dainty linen, from 50c to $25 each.

Hundreds of styles in French Colored and Mourning Handkerchiefs for women, from 75c to $3.50 each.

Men's Plain Hemstitched Irish Handkerchiefs—in 62 different varieties—from $1 a dozen to $1 each.

Men's Hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, in five different styles of letters, from 12½c to $1 each.

Men's Novelty Handkerchiefs from Paris, brocaded and corded in plain white; others in colored designs in dainty French patterns, either in pure linen, or silk-and-linen, 50c to $6.50 each.

Children's Handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, initial; and fancy, at 10c to 25c each.

Broadway.

A Superb Collection of RICH SILKS Fills Our New Second Floor Silk Store

Bringing in a hundred thousand dollars' worth of Silks, after Fall and Winter stocks were crowding all our normal facilities, was a large undertaking—even with our Philadelphia store to share the distribution. But is was exactly these conditions in all large stores at this time which made the importers sacrifice their prices on such splendid new silks, and allow us to select at will from their million-dollar stock.

There was nothing for us to do but make room for a new silk store; and the cross aisle of the Second Floor has been devoted to the display and sale of the finest offering of Silks that we have ever known at the beginning of a season.

Here are the brief facts of the season's most stirring story:

These at 50c a yard

White Ondine Corded Taffetas, in four styles of stripes. Worth 75c.
Plain White Taffetas; worth 65c.
Liberty Satins in white, ivory and light and dark colors; worth 65c.
19-inch Colored Taffetas, in a full line of light and dark colors; worth 65c.
White-and-black Imported Plaid Taffetas, in five styles; worth 75c.

These at 55c a yard

Fine Colored Taffetas, in fifty newest light and dark shades; worth 75c.
Twenty-five choice combinations of Changeable Glace Taffetas; worth 75c.
Glace Peau de Soie, in desirable dark combinations, for street wear or linings; worth 75c.
Black Satin Brocades, in about forty small, medium and large designs; worth $1.
White, Ivory and Cream Taffetas, of a bright, serviceable quality; worth 75c.
19-inch Black Taffetas; worth 65c.
24-inch Black Satin Duchesse; worth 75c.

These at 60c a yard

Five styles of Jasper or Gun-metal Taffetas, with neat white cords; worth 85c.

These at 65c a yard

Peau de Cygne, in white, ivory and cream; worth 85c.
Louisines in white and choice light colorings; worth 85c.
21-inch White Liberty Satin, for evening waists; worth 90c.
White Taffetas, durable and with mellow finish; worth 80c.
27-inch Jasper or Gun-metal Taffetas, with neat hemstitched stripes; worth $1.
Black-and-white small checked Taffetas; worth 85c.
27-inch Black Duchesse; worth 80c.
Printed Liberty Satins, mostly neat navy-blue-and-white and black-and-white dots, worth 75c.

These at 70c a yard

19-inch Black Peau de Soie; worth 85c.
21-inch Guaranteed Black Taffetas; worth 85c.
Black Gros-grain Silks; worth 90c.

These at 75 a yard

27-inch Guaranteed Black Taffetas; worth 95c.
Faillette de Soie, in plain white and a full line of evening shades; worth $1.
28-inch Guaranteed Black Taffetas; worth 90c.

These at 75c a yard

23-inch White Satin Broche; worth 90c.
Steel Gray Brocaded Silks, in neat patterns; worth $1.
27-inch navy blue-and-white Checked Taffetas; worth $1.
Checked Louisines, black-and-white and brown-and-white; worth $1.
Satin Duchesse, white, ivory, cream; worth $1.
Black-and-white Pekin Stripes; worth $1.25.
24-inch Peau de Chamois, in many colorings; worth $1.
Rich Black Satin-striped Pekin Moire, worth $1.50.

These at 80c a yard

21-inch Black Duchesse; worth $1.

These at 85c a yard

Satin Duchesse, in white, ivory and cream; worth $1.
27-in. Black Peau de Cygne; worth $1.
Black Royal Armure; worth $1.
24-inch Black Peau de Soie; worth $1.10.
Rich all-black L'Aiglon Brocades; worth $1.50.

These at 95c a yard

Neat glace ground seeded Taffetas; worth $1.25.
Black Peau de Soie, worth $1.10.
Yard-wide guaranteed Black Taffetas; worth $1.25.

These at $1 a yard

Satin Brocades, in white, ivory and cream; wide variety of designs; worth $1.50.
24-inch Black Figured Barathea, in twenty neat designs; worth $1.35.
Satin Duchesse, in white, ivory, cream and light colors; worth $1.25.
Black Peau de Cygne, worth $1.25.
Black Royal Armure; $1.25.
36-inch Black guaranteed Taffetas, worth $1.35.

These at $1.10 a yard

28-in. Black Peau de Soie, worth $1.35.

These at $1.20 a yard

27-inch White Duchesse, worth $1.50.
21 and 28-inch Black Peau de Soie, worth $1.50.

These at $1.50 a yard

Yard-wide guaranteed Black Peau de Soie; worth $2.

These at $1.75 a yard

Yard-wide guaranteed Black Peau de Soie; worth $2.50. Second floor.

Untrimmed Beaver Hats

They are immensely stylish, and require but little trimming to make them very effective. The fur is of a soft, silky quality; shapes are most desirable; there is a full range of colors, and black.

Prices are $2.25, $2.50 and $3.

Second floor, Broadway.

The ANGELUS is the one superb piano-player that gives permanent enjoyment to its possessor. Scores who have made the mistake of buying other instruments are selling them for what they can get, and buying the Angelus, because they can't be satisfied with anything else after they learn what marvelous powers of expression it gives to the player.

Sumptuous Black Crepons At Half Price and Less

These are the richest and most beautiful Silk-and-Wool Crepons that ever came from France. Not only are the designs most exquisite, but many have figurings of velvet to add to their charm.

The whole secret of the offering is the fact that such elegance is expensive, and merchants naturally touched them very sparingly, and the time came when the importer had to do something radical.

He did it, and we got the splendid collection practically at our own price. Public appreciation of these superb stuffs will change in a jiffy today, for we have marked these

$3.50 to $6.50 French Crepons At $1.50 a Yard

which would scarcely pay the duty on them.

A score of designs to choose from, in elaborate figures and figured stripes; some of the designs having velvet figures, stripes or polka dots. All at $1.50 a yard; worth $3.50 to $6.50. 46 and 48 inches wide.

Rotunda.

Is Your Dining-room Ready For Thanksgiving Day?

Or Does It Lack Sideboard or China Closet?

You might be glad to come in from the country in midsummer to profit by such offerings as these. Who would have thought of such a splendid chance to buy a sideboard or china closet coming two weeks before Thanksgiving Day? But when a manufacturer bumps his elbows when he turns around, and doesn't know where to move his stock to, it doesn't matter how good it is, out it has to go in a hurry. And this bump brings a most timely bargain to a hundred or so housekeepers.

Here are brief descriptions:

China Cabinets

At $22, from $27—Golden oak; Colonial design, wood lattice over glass.

At $25, from $38—Imitation mahogany; swell front, bent glass ends, carved top, mirror back of top shelf, ball feet.

At $25, from $40—Imitation mahogany; swell front and ends, carved top, ball feet.

At $30, from $45—Imitation mahogany; full swell front and ends, mirror behind two upper shelves, top shelf plate glass, ball feet.

At $35, from $48—Golden oak; round front with two doors, claw feet, French plate mirror back, ornamental mirror top.

At $55, from $80—Golden oak; full swell front and ends, carved top, richly moulded, plate glass mirror back.

At $55, from $80—Mahogany; Colonial design, bent glass ends; French plate mirror back.

At $58, from $85—Golden oak; large and massive pattern, bent glass ends, shaped front, richly carved, claw feet, French plate mirror back.

At $60, from $92—Mahogany; shaped front and ends, moulded edges, claw feet.

At $75, from $90—Golden oak; swell front and ends, carved top and corners, claw feet, four plate glass shelves and full mirror back.

China Cabinets

At $85, from $130—Golden oak, Colonial design; bent ends, side columns with carved capitals, handsomely finished.

At $90, from $145—Mahogany, Colonial design; carved top and columns, four glass shelves and full mirror back.

Sideboards

At $15, from $26—Golden oak.
At $14, from $25—Golden oak.
At $16, from $28—Golden oak.
At $18, from $32—Golden oak.
At $20, from $35—Golden oak.
At $28, from $50—Golden oak.
At $50, from $80—Mahogany.
At $50, from $90—Golden oak.
At $65, from $90—Golden oak.
At $70, from $80—Golden oak.
At $75, from $110—Mahogany.
At $75, from $116—Three-piece Suite, dark green oak, Mission style; sideboard, china cabinet and serving table.
At $80, from $120—Mahogany.
At $85, from $125—Mahogany.
At $90, from $120—Golden oak.
At $95, from $125—Weathered oak.
At $95, from $135—Mahogany.
At $100, from $148—Three-piece Suite in weathered oak; leaded glass doors with bronze glass, very fine design; sideboard, china cabinet and serving table.
At $110, from $165—Mahogany.

Fourth floor.

Here Is Your Thanksgiving Supply of Silverware

Safe to say that every time you check up your silverware account you find a shortage. Only a question of time when your supply gets down to a point when you *must* replenish it.

Take time by the forelock, and do it now. It means a saving to you of 25 to 50 per cent. on ordinary prices for silver-plated ware of equal quality.

Selection is very broad, in both Quadruple plated Hollow-ware and Rogers' Extra-plated Flatware. Designs are beautiful and varied. Prices:

Rogers' Extra-Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons

At one-third to one-half under price:

Tea Spoons, 85c doz. Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 dozen.
Cream Ladles, 35c ea. Gravy Ladles, 45c ea.
Oyster Ladles, $1 ea. Soup Ladles, $1.25 ea.
Berry Spoons, 60c ea. Pie Knives, 65c each.
Sugar Spoons, 25c ea. Butter Knives, 25c ea.

Triple-Plated Knives

Medium Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Fruit Knives, $2 dozen.
Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.

Tenth st. Elevator Table and Tenth st. aisle.

Quadruple-Plated Hollow-ware

At one-fourth to one-third under price:

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $11.25, $12.50, $15.

Quadruple-Plated Hollow-ware

3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 and $5.75.
Sugar Bowls, $1 and $1.50.
Cream Pitchers, $1 and $1.50.
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $3.25 and $3.75.
Soup Tureens, $4.50.
Cake Baskets, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $3.
Butter Dishes, $1.50, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $3.
Water Pitchers, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75 and $2.
Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1.50.
Bonbon Dishes, $1 and $1.25.
Syrups and Plates, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.
Crumb Sets, $1.75 and $2.
Fern Dishes, $2, $2.25 and $2.75.
Ice Pitchers, $5 and $5.75.
Serving Trays, 65c, $1.25, $2, $2.50.
Fruit or Nut Bowls, $2.25 and $2.50.
Candlesticks, $1 and $1.25.
Candelabra, 5-light, $5.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, 20c each.
Chafing Dishes, $8.50, $9.50, $10.75, $12, $15.50.
Muffineers, $2.50 each.

Tenth st. aisle.

Women's Garments To Keep Warm In

From now on, there's much comfort to be derived from garments of flannelette and eiderdown, like these very attractive sorts for women:

Flannelette Nightgowns

Neat light stripes or solid colors, white, light blue, pink, trimmed with braid, lace, embroidery, or with scalloped edges. 50c to $2.25.

Liderdown Dressing Sacques

All of soft, fine ripple eiderdown, in plain colors, variously trimmed:

At $2.25—Red, light blue, pink or gray; fitted back, full front with silk frogs, or kimono style; bound with satin.

At $2.75—Fitted back, full front, silk frogs; bound with satin; stitched or trimmed with braid.

At $3.50—Kimono style, with sailor collar; trimmed with three stitched folds of silk.

Others at 85c to $3.75.

Knit Petticoats

In light blue, pink, white, red, gray or black; crocheted edge or colored border. 50c to $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Busy Selling Boys' Clothing

Our stock of Boys' Winter Suits gives evidence of rapid selling the last few weeks. Result, certain styles of suits have become broken in sizes; and are now grouped at these special prices:

At $5, worth $6.50 to $7.50

Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits. Broken sizes; in serge and cheviot; all sizes, 2½ to 12 years in the lot.

At $4.75, worth $6.50 to $9

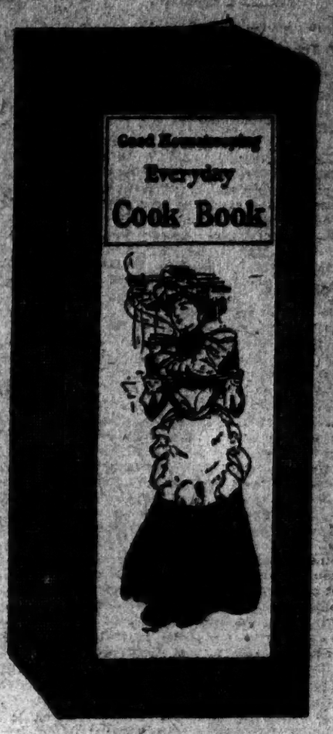
Norfolk Jacket and Double-breasted Suits; all sizes 8 to 16 years in one style or the other. Fine, stylishly-made suits of fancy and plain blue cheviots.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Muslin Drawers at 15c

Women's muslin or cambric drawers, well and neatly made, with deep hem and plaits. Full in sizes. The 25c quality, at 15c a pair.

Second floor, Tenth street.



A Splendid COOK BOOK

And Fourteen Months of The Best Housekeeping Magazine Published

All for $1

Most well-informed housekeepers don't need any introduction to *Good Housekeeping*—it made its reputation years ago, and seems to get better with every number.

Each copy is filled with the sensible and practical information that every thorough housekeeper most enjoys.

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But the publishers have collected the most successful recipes that have appeared in "Good Housekeeping," and made a splendid Cook Book. Opposite every page of recipes is a blank page for your own notes or recipes. Size, 4½ x 9½ inches. It opens out flat at any page—convenient for use.

Every housekeeper will be glad to secure it.

Here is the offer:

Good Housekeeping—the November and December Numbers, and all the twelve numbers of next year—fourteen months—and this excellent *Cook Book*,

For a Single Dollar

Leave your order at the Subscription Counter, or send the dollar by mail.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Does a Dollar Count In Buying Shoes?

If you care about getting just the shoes for the incoming winter weather, and saving a dollar in so doing, on the average, you'll be interested in this batch of Shoe News.

The shoes offered here for men, women and children, are all kinds we can vouch for and recommend, in sightliness, wearing qualities and comfort—three essentials. And the fourth is that of *economy*. Look:

Women's Shoes at $4.50

Some worth $5, others $5, $4 and $3. But wide sizes are scarce in the higher-priced sorts, though all sizes and widths are in the lot.

Women's Shoes at $2.20

Black kidskin, in a dozen of the season's best styles. Tips of patent leather or kid; or plain toes without tips. High, low or medium heels. All sizes and widths. Soles are of oak leather, welted and stitched, and the lasts are the same as used for $5 shoes.

Childrens' Shoes at $1.20

Just arrived, this lot of 900 pairs of Girls' and Little Men's Shoes. Kidskin of good quality; solid-sewed soles; good styles.

Men's Shoes at $2.85

Sample shoes; beauties, too; but only sizes 6½ and 7, A and B widths. Hardly two pairs alike; but not one that is not suitable for dress wear. These are the style-guides from a $5 factory.

Men's Shoes at $1.90

1,200 pairs came in Saturday. The same honest shoes that sold so rapidly last week. Box calfskin; winter-weight welted soles; comparable in style and quality with the usual $3 shoe.

Main floor, Fourth ave.

Good Shears, 35c

The celebrated "Wiss" brand—in sizes that sell regularly at 75 cents—6 to 8½ inches. These display slight imperfections in finish; but the cutting power is there, which is the main point. 35c a pair.

Broadway, opposite Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

IRONWORKERS' STRIKE ON

Union Claims 1,200 Men Left Work on Forty Buildings.

Iron League Asserts Only 150 Went Out, and of These a Number Returned —Issues a Statement.

The local strike of ironworkers on behalf of Local No. 2 was extended yesterday by the Strike Committee to every building in Greater New York and vicinity which could be reached before quitting time. Members of the committee, in pursuance of its programme, will sally out to-day and complete the work of ordering strikes.

According to James Crowley, Chairman of the Strike Committee, which was in session all day yesterday at Manninchor Hall, 1,200 men were out on about forty buildings. According to the Iron League only 150 men could be found who were on strike, and these were principally members of Local No. 2 who had signed the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association. Of this 150, it is further declared, a number returned to work after being out for a few hours.

The Strike Committee says this is preposterous and that the Iron League not only does not count in the inside ironworkers who went on strike, but has no positive means of learning how many outside men quit work. It is known that the Iron League is still negotiating with the Housesmiths' Union of New York over a new agreement, which has led to some friction between the employers and employes.

Chairman Crowley said yesterday afternoon that Buildings in the following places, among others, are affected by the strike: Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Port Morris, Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, Forty-second Street and Broadway, power house at King's Bridge, Seventy-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Broadway, Twenty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, Third Avenue, Mount Vernon; Fourth National Bank, Mount Vernon; Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, William and Fulton Streets, West and Cortlandt Streets, Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, Forty-first Street and Madison Avenue, Fifteenth Street and Ninth Avenue, Fiftieth Street and Eleventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, Seventy-first Street and Park Avenue, Pine and Front Streets, Wall and Water Streets, Manhattan Life Building, Lower Broadway; Corn Exchange Building, Butterick Building, and a number of smaller buildings.

"The employers affected," said Chairman Crowley, "include the Remington Construction Company, Isaac A. Hopper, Richey, Brown & Donald, Heela Iron Works, J. B. & J. M. Cornell, Thompson-Starrett Company, Charles T. Wills, and the Cooper-Wiegand Company. By to-morrow afternoon sixty buildings will be affected. Among the strikers are 300 men from the new Housesmiths' Union of New York."

In proof of this he pointed to a stack of cards turned in, each bearing the name of a member of the new union.

The employers met all day at the Townsend Building and pooh-poohed the idea of the strike being a big one. They said that comparatively few men struck; that their places were filled at once, and that nothing like sixty buildings could possibly be affected. It was stated that when Walking Delegate Charles Massey went to the Williamsburg Trust Company's building, Fulton and Adams Street, Brooklyn, accompanied by four members of the "Entertainment Committee," to order a strike, the men simply went on with their work.

A meeting of the Strike Committee of the Iron League was held last evening at the Townsend Building, after which an official statement was issued. It set forth that after a letter had been received from a joint committee of the International Association and Local No. 2, stating that they were ready to sign the arbitration agreement provided a trade agreement could be agreed on, a conference was arranged for Nov. 6, on the condition that any settlement must be on the basis of recognition of the Housesmiths' Union of New York. At this conference a trade agreement was proposed, providing for many branches of work to be conceded to Local No. 2 which members of that body had not done before.

"In addition," the statement goes on, "the proposed agreement had many clauses which could not be considered without conferring with other trades. After considerable discussion the International Committee agreed to have Local No. 2 sign the arbitration plan, provided the employers would take up the old agreement under which they were working prior to the strike. This the Iron League agreed to do, with the understanding that the new union of housesmiths would be recognized by the International Association.

"At the last moment, however, the International officers refused to grant a charter to the new union, and in fact refused to consider any proposition other than the return to No. 2 of the men who had left the union and the admission to the union of such men as could pass an examination to be given them by a joint committee. When their attention was called to the fact that the basis of the conference was the recognition of the New York Housesmiths' Union they refused to consider the matter further, and the meeting adjourned without accomplishing anything."

COLORADO COAL STRIKE.

Ten Thousand Miners Out for an Eight-Hour Day and Increased Pay.

DENVER, Nov. 9.—More than 10,000 coal miners in Colorado went on strike to-day for an eight-hour day, increased wages and other concessions.

The strike was ordered by the national executive officers of the United Mine Workers of America after the coal companies refused to confer with union representatives concerning the demands of the men. Of the idle men, 6,000 are in the southern coal fields, 2,000 in the northern coal fields and 1,800 in Fremont County. One hundred mines have been closed down.

A few independent properties in the northern coal fields and elsewhere will not stop work, since the operators have agreed to concede the eight-hour day and also increased wages. Fewer than 1,000 miners will remain at work, according to reports from the affected districts. The announcement comes that 600 men have gone out in Colfax County, N. M. The others in that territory are now negotiating with the mine owners.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron, Victor Fuel, and Northern Coal and Coke Companies are the largest producers. Practically all this property has been tied up by the action of the miners, but they are making efforts to operate under a strong guard. There are about fourteen coal mines in the State, with an output of 8,000,000 tons of coal a year, and about 1,000,000 tons of coke.

It will be the policy of the United Mine Workers to depopulate the various coal districts by sending the idle men and their families to Illinois, Indian Territory, Missouri, Iowa, and other States, where work has been secured for them.

Some 5,000 fares in these States had already been arranged for by the United Mine Workers, and to-day hundreds of the strikers are on their way to new fields. The storm centre will be about Trinidad, in the southern fields, where the number of miners aggregates 2,000.

At the towns of Hastings and Delagua, where the Victor Coal Company employs 2,500 men, it is reported that only 1,000 miners were working to-day. Both places are strongly guarded, and strangers are not allowed to enter them.

General Manager Welborn of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company announced to-day that the company would continue to operate its mines, and the public need have no fear of a coal famine.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 9.—Union Pacific officials announced to-day that no strike has occurred at coal mines along their lines. Dispatches from Hanna, Cumberland, Rock Springs, Spring Valley, Diamondville, and Cambria says the miners are working as usual.

Washington Labor Factions Enjoined.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The District Equity Court to-day decided to restrain both the Burns and Hayes factions of the Knights of Labor from holding their annual meetings, pending conclusion of consideration of the case in the court. This action was taken on the suit instituted by the Burns faction to prevent the other faction from participating in the annual meeting of the order.

SHIP COMBINE MEETING.

Steamship Men May Undertake to Meet Canadian Pacific Rates.

Wall Street expects developments of considerable importance from a meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company to be held to-day. It is expected that Herr Ballin, managing director of the Hamburg American Line, who recently arrived in this city from Europe, will be asked to attend the meeting to confer on the present status of the Atlantic steamship business, in which conditions are said to be very unsatisfactory.

One of the troubles of the steamship lines is said to be caused by the low through rates made by the Canadian Pacific to the Northwest, which, it is contended, cannot be equalled by the other lines, as the Canadian Pacific is making them by its own steamers by way of Portland and Halifax. It was rumored yesterday that the Morgan combination's Dominion Line would be ordered to withdraw from all agreements in order to meet the Canadian Pacific Line cut rates.

FRANK S. PILDITCH SENTENCED.

Court Criticises Appeals for Clemency and Sends Him to Prison for Eight and a Half Years.

Frank S. Pilditch, who for twenty years was the manager of the S. & C. Wardlow Cutlery Company of Sheffield, England, at his New York office, 95 John Street, was yesterday sent to Sing Sing Prison for eight years and six months by Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions.

Pilditch is fifty-five years old, and lived with his four children at 575 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Last April Marmaduke Wardlow, one of the members of the cutlery company, came to this country to inspect and examine the books of the New York office. When he reached this city he was informed by Pilditch's son, who was also employed in the office, that Pilditch had been missing for a few days, and had destroyed his books, taking them to New Jersey for that purpose. No trace of the man was obtained, and he was indicted on two counts of grand larceny. Some days ago, on the advice of counsel, he returned and two weeks ago pleaded guilty to the indictments.

Counsel for the prisoner yesterday submitted to the court many letters and petitions asking clemency, one of the latter having 250 signatures. Judge Newburger apparently became very angry.

"The signers of these petitions and letters," he said, "should know and should be made to know that a Judge owes a duty to the Commonwealth as well as to the defendant. In this case I have been overwhelmed both by letters and personal appeals. It seems that nearly everybody that knows me has been appealed to by friends of the defendant speaking to me in his behalf."

Then, addressing the prisoner, the Judge said:

"Pilditch, both by your confession and from information given by you and by the company, by which you were so long a trusted employe, you have stolen more than $92,000. It may be true, as a good many persons have said, that you have been a loving husband at home, but it is also true that you are a thief by your own confession. The commercial world must be protected from such as you."

SHE USED RAZOR TO CUT CORNS

Husband Angry at Wife's Action Menaced Her with a Miniature Axe and Was Arrested.

Henry Reiss, forty-five years old, of 10 Trinity Place, was a prisoner before Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Court yesterday on account of a quarrel with his wife on Sunday afternoon, growing out of her use of his best razor to remove some corns from her feet.

Patrolman Campbell of the Church Street Station heard the woman screaming and arrested Reiss. Mrs. Reiss did not wish to press the charge of attempted assault, and Magistrate Cornell was about to dismiss the case, when he noticed something shining in the patrolman's hand. Asking to see it, Campbell showed him a miniature axe, keen as a razor.

"Where did you get that?" asked the court.

"That's the evidence," was the reply. "The prisoner was about to hit his wife with it when I arrested him."

"I was removing my corns with it," interrupted Mrs. Reiss.

"With what?" ejaculated the court. "Not with the axe, certainly?"

"No, I was using my husband's razor when he came in. He got huffy and gave me some back talk, and I told him to look out or I would put the razor against his throat. He went in my room and was about to attack me with the axe when the officer heard my call for help."

"Oh," remarked the court, "it was just merely a little family tiff, was it?"

Upon getting an affirmative answer, the court said:

"That is a very serious condition, it seems to me. I will let the prisoner go, but will retain possession of the axe. It is not a proper household ornament."

Mrs. Reiss pleaded for the axe, saying it was a souvenir of a Summer trip.

"It is a bad thing to have about in a case of emergency," remarked the Magistrate. "You women must remember that among the few possessions a man cares for is a good sharp razor. You had better get a razor of your own next time."

Magistrate Cornell discharged Reiss and returned the miniature axe to Mrs. Reiss.

DEFEAT FOR BARBER ASPHALT.

Company's Injunction Against Award of City Contract to Its Competitor Dissolved.

The effort of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company to prevent the Park Commissioners from awarding the contract for the repaving of West Seventy-second Street to the Warren Brothers Paving Company has failed, Justice Clarke, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dissolving the temporary injunction that had been obtained.

It was the contention of the Barber people, who sued as taxpayers, that the Warren bituminous macadam water-proof pavement was a patented pavement, and that the competition for the contract was not free. Justice Clarke pointed out that the Board of Park Commissioners was of the opinion, when provision for the repaving of the street in question was made, that the specifications would insure a fair and reasonable competition between the pavement made by the Warren Brothers and other noiseless pavements.

"If the method in the case at bar," says Justice Clarke, "is not the proper one, I can conceive of no way in which patented pavements can be acquired by the city."

CAPT. HOBSON IN COURT.

His Sister in a Sanitarium Lost $68 and a $1,000 Medal.

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, United States Navy, (retired,) the hero of the Merrimac, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, to apply for a search warrant to have a sanitarium on West Thirty-eighth Street searched. He told Magistrate Mayo that his sister, Margaret Hobson, who has been attending an older sister there who is suffering from nervous prostration, lost a purse containing $68 and a gold medal, studded with thirty-eight diamonds. Capt. Hobson said this medal was presented to him by a Southern society, and he prized it most highly. He said it cost $1,000.

As Capt. Hobson was unable to state that the purse had been stolen, Magistrate Mayo refused him a search warrant when sworn out. The Magistrate then issued three summons for Lizzie Britt, the colored maid; William Thompson, the colored butler, and a Miss Murden, who conducts the sanitarium. They will appear in Jefferson Market Court on Wednesday afternoon, when a hearing will be given.

LABOR FEDERATION MEETS

President Gompers's Address Deals with the Year's Work.

Dwells on Danger of Intermeoine War and Urges Resistance to Wage Reduction.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The twenty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was opened in this city to-day, and which will continue probably for at least fourteen days, got into working order before an adjournment was taken late this afternoon. President Samuel Gompers delivered his annual address to the delegates and Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennon presented their annual statements.

About 480 delegates were present when the session was called to order. They were welcomed to Boston by Dennis D. Driscoll, President of the Central Labor Union of this city.

When Mr. Gompers was presented with a block and gavel, he took occasion to refer to the honor accorded the convention in having its sessions in Faneuil Hall.

President Gompers's address took up most of the afternoon. It showed that the gain in membership of the affiliated international unions and of the American Federation of Labor during the last year had been 442,100. Mr. Gompers reviewed at length what the Federation had accomplished during the year and he made numerous recommendations.

He advised better safeguarding of the defense fund and clearer definition of lockouts to allow payments from the defense fund when a lockout had not been provoked and its merits warranted such payment.

An industrial reaction, he feared, might induce employers to attempt wage reduction, to which he recommended resistance, because curtailment of the consuming power of the masses would be uneconomic. The constant growth of the wants and demands of the masses gave industry and commerce an impetus they could receive in no other way.

Slow and sure growth rather than inviting enfeeblement by defeat in contests and conciliation and arbitration rather than reporting to strikes were also emphasized. He pointed out that the very grave danger which confronted their movement was internecine strife due to the conflicting claims of trade jurisdiction.

Mr. Gompers condemned anti-trust legislation as secretly against labor and urged eternal vigilance with respect to legislation.

In view of undesirable immigration, bringing in the "worst elements" from the "worst corners of the world," he demanded that the floodgates of immigration be, if not entirely closed, at least so guarded as to prevent the workingman being overwhelmed.

The need of Chinese labor in Hawaii and the Philippines he denied, and he declared that unrestricted Japanese immigration was as grave a danger to-day as unrestricted Chinese immigration had ever been.

Boycott laws, child labor laws, and the work of organizing labor and disseminating labor propaganda comprised the remainder of Mr. Gompers's address.

President Gompers occupied two hours and forty-five minutes in delivering his address. Its salient points were greeted with loud applause, and when he had finished he received an ovation which lasted several minutes.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the Federation, presented his annual report, which showed 7,385 charters issued during the year and 1,807 surrendered, 764 of these latter being locals of international unions and 1,043 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor. Of the latter 465 were suspended for nonpayment of per capita tax, 470 joined international organizations of their craft and calling, and 6 were revoked.

There were 1,620 strikes, in which 213,780 members were involved, and which cost $2,768,511.98. The 68 organizers in the pay of the American Federation of Labor received $60,000 during the year, and there are now 48 union labels and 8 cards issued by various unions and approved by the Federation.

The report of Treasurer John B. Lennon showed the income of the year was $247,800, the expenditures $196,015, and the balance on hand, $84,000.

SOMMERFIELD IS CONVICTED.

Horseshoe Copper Swindler Nearly Collapses When He Hears the Verdict —New Indictment Found.

After a trial of several days before Justice Davis of the Supreme Court, "Larry" Sommerfield was convicted yesterday of grand larceny in the first degree, the maximum penalty for which is ten years in State prison. He was remanded until Monday for sentence.

Sommerfield, who has been arrested several times, but never before convicted, almost collapsed when the verdict was announced. Turning to Max Steuer, his counsel, he said:

"Max, what do you think of that? I bet $150 only a little while ago that the jury would either disagree or acquit me."

The complainant against Sommerfield was George W. Effinger, a real estate man of 50 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, who was swindled out of $7,500.

While the trial was in progress the Grand Jury returned an indictment against Sommerfield and his associates in an alleged swindle involving a larger amount and of a more sensational nature. The complainant is Charles F. Buchanan, a Brooklyn millionaire, and Vice President of a large tobacco concern in this city, who claims that he was swindled out of $40,000 by "Larry" Sommerfield and his associates in that way. This was after the police had once broken up the gang in this city and Sommerfield and all the other members had been indicted, arrested, and released on bail.

Their various swindles by Sommerfield's gang were carried out by the sale of stock in the Horseshoe Copper Mining Company of Arizona. The stock of this concern was practically worthless, but the victims were duped by a story of a rich find of ore at the mines, which was not generally known to the stockholders, but would tend to send the stock way up in the market, and a sick engineer, at a hotel in this city, who had stock to sell. Ignatius L. Qualey, a member of the gang, who made a confession to the District Attorney's office, acted as President of the fake concern, which maintained elaborate offices in the Syndicate Building.

MARTIN SAXE RESIGNS.

Head of Tax Arrears Bureau Shows Results of Two Years' Work.

Martin Saxe, Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, yesterday afternoon forwarded his resignation to Corporation Counsel Rives, the same to take effect Dec. 31 of the current year. Mr. Saxe thus becomes the first of the members of the present Fusion administration to hand in his resignation in advance of the advent of the McClellan administration. Mr. Saxe will resume his private law practice with the new year, making a specialty of personal tax cases. In his letter of resignation Mr. Saxe says:

Recalling my promises to you at the time of my appointment, I desire to state briefly the result of my work. From 1897 to 1902, a period of ten years, the grand total of collections made by the bureau amounted to the sum of $625,872.50. During the two years of the present administration the collections have been as follows:

1902	$365,032.20
1903, Jan. 1-Nov. 9	190,393.02
Nov. 10-Dec. 31, (estimated)	25,000.00
	215,391.02
Grand total for two years	$800,423.22

Hence, in two years the bureau will have yielded within about $25,000 of the total for the ten years preceding.

WANTS DEVERY TO PAY.

He Is Sued for the Printing of His Party's Campaign Literature.

Sigmund Schwartz, leader of William S. Devery's Independent People's Party in the Eighth Assembly District, has brought suit against Mr. Devery for $83, which Schwartz says he spent for lithographs and other printed matter for use during the campaign.

Schwartz says that Mr. Devery, as leader of the party and its candidate for Mayor, on Oct. 5 last agreed with him (Schwartz) that he would pay all necessary expenses incurred for the election of candidates nominated by the Independent People's Party for the offices of Assemblyman and Alderman in the Eighth District. The case is brought in the Municipal Court, Fourth District. Devery denies the claim, and Judge Roesch has set the case down for trial on Nov. 25.

REED & BARTON
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Sterling silver takes precedence for weddings. Our productions are distinguished for workmanship, design and weight.
41 UNION SQUARE and 6 MAIDEN LANE

ALDERMEN IN SPECIAL SESSION.

Few Changes in the Budget Expected—Contest Against the Seating of Samuel H. Jones.

Members of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon in special session to consider the annual budget as prepared by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for 1904. President Fornes was in the chair.

The session lasted only five minutes, just long enough for Alderman Stewart of Brooklyn to move that the budget be formally received and referred to the Finance Committee. This was agreed to, and it was further decided that the full board take up the matter at its regular meeting, Nov. 17, at noon. In the meantime the Finance Committee will proceed with the consideration of the various items, and little if any change, it is understood, will be made.

To-day the board will meet twice, at noon as the Board of County Canvassers, to organize as canvassers and to appoint subcommittees from each of the counties in the city to canvass the votes of the respective counties in the place of Boards of Supervisors. After this has been done adjournment will be taken, and at 1 o'clock the board again will meet, this time in regular session. The canvassing committees will meet Wednesday and remain in daily session until the vote is canvassed.

It became known yesterday that a contest will be made against the seating of Samuel H. Jones of the Twenty-second Aldermanic district in the new Board of Aldermen. It will be in behalf of James Ahearn, the Democratic candidate in the district, which comprises the northern half of the Twenty-first Assembly District. Three candidates were running for Aldermen in this district—Jones as a Republican for re-election, Ahearn as the Tammany candidate, and A. D. Kenyon as the Citizens' Union candidate. Jones won by fifty-six votes. As the new board will be overwhelmingly Tammany, and as the decisions of the courts last year in the Chambers-Krulish case were to the effect that the board, under the new charter, has like Congress or the State Legislature, full control over its own membership, it is the general belief among the Aldermen that Jones will be unseated and Ahearn seated by the Tammany board.

METHODIST MERGER PLAN.

Preachers' Meeting Opposed to Consolidation of All the Benevolent Organizations.

Much opposition to the plan of consolidation of the six leading Methodist benevolent organizations developed at the Methodist preachers' meeting yesterday. The discussion opened at the close of a paper read by the Rev. Dr. George Adams, pastor of Williams Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, disapproving of the project. Dr. Adams stated that it is proposed to form the six Societies into three, dividing the missionary society into home and foreign boards, and combining the present Church Extension Society with the home organization to be formed. The third society, if the project passes the Methodist General Conference next Spring, is to be formed of the Sunday School, Freedman's Aid, Tract and Education Societies. Dr. Adams thought the Missionary Society might well be divided, but as for the others, no union should occur.

A general discussion followed, in which Dr. A. B. Leonard, Dr. Mains and others took part. General opinion was against the consolidation of all the societies, and in favor of Dr. Adams's suggestion.

TENEMENT HOUSE DRAINS.

Court Sustains Finding of Jury in Building Law Case, and Allows an Appeal.

The constitutionality of certain disputed sections of the building law was upheld by Justice Freedman in his decision on what has become known to a large number of interested builders as the Moeschen case, which decision sustained that of a jury in the Municipal Court before which the first trial was held.

Some time ago Mrs. Moeschen was ordered to substitute modern drains for backyard "school sinks" in a tenement which she owned. She appealed to the courts on the ground that the order was an unreasonable exercise of the State police power, and as such unconstitutional. Justice Freedman, in his decision, says in part:

"The question whether the changes were reasonable and necessary was, upon the whole case, submitted to the jury as a question of fact. The question having thus been disposed of in the manner most favorable to the appellant, and the jury having found against her, the case is fully controlled by the decision of the Health Department, &c., vs. the Rector, &c., 145 N. Y., 32, and the judgment appealed from must be affirmed, with costs. In view, however, of the importance of the question involved and the case being a pioneer, the request made by both parties that leave be granted to appeal to the Appellate Division should be granted."

GAMBLING IN JERSEY CITY.

County Prosecutor's Charges Said to be Part of a Move to Depose Chief of Police Murphy.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City has directed the Captains of the various police precincts to appear before the Police Board to-morrow night and tell what they know of the existence of poolrooms in the city, as charged by County Prosecutor Speer. Sheriff Zeller believes that the charges are the outgrowth of a movement to depose Chief Murphy, who has been at the head of the department for twenty-five years and is protected by a tenure of office law.

The Chief makes warm denial of the Prosecutor's charges.

"The Prosecutor's memory is bad," he said yesterday. "In July last I was informed that a poolroom had been opened in Exchange Place. Detective McNally found the place open as reported, got in only when he had knocked the 'spotter' down stairs, and arrested four men whom he found running the place. They were held, and the papers were sent to Prosecutor Speer. Two Grand Juries have been drawn since then, but so far as I can learn no witness in the case has been called by the Prosecutor. Open and defiant gambling is not tolerated in Jersey City."

TWO COURTS LOSE A DAY.

Parts II. and IV. of the General Sessions Adjourn for Want of Business.

Two parts of the Court of General Sessions were forced to close yesterday for want of something to do. The parts were II. and IV., presided over, respectively, by Judges Foster and Newburger.

In Part II. there were about a dozen cases on the calendar, but owing to the absence of witnesses, the District Attorney could not proceed with any of them, and the court had to adjourn.

In Part IV. there were also about a dozen cases on the calendar. Charles H. Trelawney was to have been tried on a charge of forgery. Many of the witnesses in the other cases, knowing that the Telawney case was scheduled, did not stay. Charles E. Le Barbier, Trelawney's counsel, did not appear, and adjournment had to be taken in this court also.

JERSEY'S TAX BOARD ERRED.

Supreme Court Sets Aside Two of Its Assessments Appealed From.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The New Jersey Supreme Court to-day set aside the action of the Sussex County Board of Assessors in increasing the assessment of the New Jersey Zinc Company in that county from $1,145,000 to $3,845,000.

The assessment of the Continental Tobacco Company from an assessment of $250,000 in Jersey City was set aside because the application had not been made within the statutory time. This reverses the State Board of Taxation to which body the case was first taken.

PRESBYTERY TO TRY ELLWOOD.

Delaware Pastor Who Preached a Sermon Relating to Crime of Negro Murderer.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 9.—A committee appointed by the New Castle Presbytery met at Middletown to-day to consider the charge against the Rev. Robert A. Ellwood of Olivet Church, Wilmington, of preaching a sensational sermon in relation to the crime of George White, the negro murderer of Miss Helen Bishop, who was lynched at Price's Corner last June.

The committeemen all favored censuring Mr. Ellwood, and while the matter was being decided and before action had been taken, Mr. Ellwood, seeing that some measure of censure would be adopted, requested that he be given a trial before the Presbytery.

This was granted him, and the Presbytery will meet to hear charges in Dover on Jan. 19. The Rev. J. S. Gilfillan of Newark, Del., and the Rev. Joseph Brown Turner of Dover will make the charges. Mr. Ellwood will be defended by ex-Attorney General Robert C. White.

AGED COUPLE KILLED BY GAS.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman Lang Found Dead in Their Bed by Their Son.

Kaufman Lang, sixty-five years old, and his wife, Annie, a year younger, were found dead in bed at their home, 12 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, yesterday morning. Mrs. Lang on retiring had promised to call her eighteen-year-old son, Herman, early in the morning, and when he found that he had been allowed to oversleep he went to the bedroom to arouse her instead.

The gas jet in the room was turned on half way, and the aged couple had been asphyxiated by the gas which filled the room. The handle of the gas burner was loose and turned all the way around, and it is supposed that in turning off the gas Mrs. Lang turned it on again.

Lang, who had been married to his wife twenty-nine years, was formerly in the metal business in Germany, but retired, and did not enter into any business in this country, being supported by his sons, who are all grown up.

Salt Lake "Sleeping Girl" Dead.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 9.—Bessie Knecht, the "sleeping girl," is dead. Miss Knecht was taken to a hospital last February in an unconscious condition. After forty-seven days she partially revived, but soon sank into a comatose condition again, and never fully regained consciousness.

The LATEST OPERATIC HITS

Are all obtainable for the PIANOLA. Here are a few from the November Bulletin and other recent issues:

PEGGY FROM PARIS:
Honey
My Emmaleen
I Like You, Lil
Regular Limited Train
Selections

BABES IN TOYLAND:
March of the Toys
Jane
The Moon Will Help You Out
Selections

WHOOP-DEE-DOO:
Flowers of Dixieland } Sung by
The Maid of Timbuctoo } Miss Russell
My Goo Goo Queen
U. S. A.

ROGERS BROS. IN LONDON:
By the Sycamore Tree
Mr. Breezy, March and Two-Step

JERSEY LILY:
Bedelia (sung by Miss Ring)

THREE LITTLE MAIDS:
Do You Think You Have Known Me Long Enough
Je Vous Adore
I'll Dream of You
Mea
Miller's Daughter
Something Sweet About Me
Town and Country Mouse
Song, "Three Little Maids"
Selections

WINSOME WINNIE:
They're Looking for Me
My Winsome Winnie

RUNAWAYS:
I'm Going Home to Dixie Land
A Kiss for Each Day
Miss Susanna
Pretty Maid Adelaide
Selections

THE TENDERFOOT:
Adios
My Alsatia Love
Fascinating Venus
Selections

MISCELLANEOUS:
Anona by Vivian Gray (Miss Mabel McKinley)
Jack Tar March—Sousa
Dear Sing Sing—Jean Schwartz
Sue, March and Two-Step

The Pianola's self is not the question; the music it makes possible is the consideration. At present 10,069 selections are available for the Pianola and over one hundred new numbers are added each month. Catalogues containing this list will be sent to any one interested.

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Selling Agents: FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark.

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Venus 2 metal clasps 1.00
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Star Shoes that require no breaking in. Comfortable the first minute and shapely to the last.
Vici Kid and Patent Colt 3.00

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10 VARIETIES SOUPS ASK YOUR GROCER
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The Development of a Simple Craft
takes charming expression in our showing of hand wrought pieces for the Living Room. Oak fumed to a subdued brown color is used toward perfect accord in the long roomy Settee, with hide leather cushions: Tables that are built toward permanency in weight and size, with Chairs made with a solo view toward comfort.—are but a few of the important pieces in this simple conception, where fine construction and purity of design are the dominant features.
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(Incorporated)
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Minute from Broadway.

"Then I'll see you at Vantine's Tea Room"
Exquisite Fabrics from the Orient.
Crepes, Embroidered and Plain.
Crepe de Chines,
Fancy Gauzes,
Brilliants,
Silks,
Laces,
Embroideries,
Etc.
Model Waists
made from exclusive materials in original designs—no two alike.
2d Floor.
A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway & 18th St.

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12 CORTLANDT ST.
Prices Cut in Underwear.

Heavy worsted mercerized stripes, 98c., worth 1.50.
Odds and Ends, Camel's Hair and Wool Shirts and Drawers, 79c., worth 1.50.
Silk and Wool, $2.75, worth $5.
Natural Wool, medium weight, 75c., worth 1.25.
5.00 New Fall Fancy Vests - 2.98
1.50 Walking Gloves - - - .98
8.00 Bench-made Shoes . . . 4.98

New Flat Lasts, Button and Lace.
6.00 Shoes, $3.49
Vici Kid and Calfskin, Button and Lace.
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SHOE TREES FREE.
Fitted to all shoes (over $3.49).
Correct and Swagger Shapes.

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$1.00 less in price than elsewhere,
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$3.00 Hats, $1.90
A New Soft Hat, very stunning, THE LAKEWOOD.
$6.00 Silk Hats - - - - $3.90
$8.00 Opera Hats - - - - $4.80

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Illustrated.
A story of the West, full of the vim and rush of life, tense with the dramatic side of Western politics, and filled with a strong, unusual love-interest. The ultimate moment of the story well repays the reader for all the excitement he has suffered in reading it.
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DR. SLICER ON ELECTION

He Tells Political League the Moral Loss Is Greatest.

Chamberlain Gould Blames Growth of Partisanship, a Peculiar Excise Situation, and Shortsightedness of Many Voters.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer spoke last night before the League for Political Education, at 23 West Forty-fourth Street, on the condition of New York after the election. He said in part: "The adventurer has landed on an undefended coast, and the good citizen watches and waits helplessly while this adventurer gorges himself in anticipation. However, the effort to make the city good cannot stop, and all true citizens feel that what has been done must simply be done over again, with the most brilliant city government of two years which any American city has ever had as a basis upon which to work.

"Now what is left for us of the minority? The greatest city in the world—if power and location and finance count—is left to us. More than this is left—its great mixed population, many of whom are foreign. We owe it to this population to see that its political receipts are equal to its political issues. One way to give it this is by our schools, and, thank Heaven, the Fusion administration has fixed so well the schools that the coming administration will have to exercise a good deal of ingenuity to undo the work.

"Another class is left—I refer to the 46,000 people who registered but didn't vote, a body of people large enough to form a Continental army. A political kindergarten ought to be started for them and an effort made to put an idea into their minds. Then we've got a District Attorney left—an honest, courageous man. Dr. Parkhurst says we're to have a wide-open town.

"Well, there's consolation that this office is in the hands of a man who has a good view of the excise law. When that reverend character Asa Bird Gardiner was in the same office he secured 8 convictions out of 800 cases. That won't happen now. Personally I don't care. I believe in a half-open Sunday. A great cosmopolitan city of this kind needs that, and it should have the power to make its own sumptuary laws and not put it in the hands of country legislators who can't understand."

Dr. Slicer said the city would suffer most in the loss of morals to the young men of the city. Thousands of young men will now begin to believe that no matter how hard one may try, that the right cannot prevail, that there are short cuts, that the victory lies to the cunning, to the despoiler, to the unworthy successful. Did you ever see the Prince Rupert's drop? It is a beautiful thing, but if you touch it, it shatters into dust. So with the moral sense when it receives a great shock.

"However, I am not discouraged. We simply must be more vigilant than ever. Sleepless attention will be required during the next two years, and that first citizen of New York, Fulton Cutting, has not despaired, nor has the brave Citizens' Union broken up. However, I doubt if it will be through this union or through the Republicans, or any other party that the lasting victory will come. Chicago is starting on the right line—that of having a municipal party which will unite on all city affairs, no matter what may be the State and National politics of its members. But don't think that we are going into supine ease now. The men who are fighting for good government here are of too splendid a type for that."

City Chamberlain Gould said: "I came out here to-night to find out why what happened the other night. Dr. Slicer doesn't need to tell us to stand firm, for we are going to do it till we win. I differ with him about the municipal part as a means to victory but I want to say that no member of the Citizens' Union has raised a word of protest against continuing the fight. We have simply lost a strategic point; the fight is still on. The Citizens' Union will not always be popular, but it will win out. As for the coming administration, it will not be allowed, I think, to sink to the depths of the Van Wyck regime. As for the reasons for losing the present campaign, it was due to a growth of partisanship, to a peculiar excise situation, and to the fact that many people look at little things and don't think of the larger aspects. We must now try to make these people work for the city and themselves."

James B. Reynolds, the Mayor's secretary, also spoke.

PRESIDENT SEEKS HARMONY.

Friends of President Roosevelt have made overtures in his name to the friends of Gov. Odell and Senator Platt, and an informal conference will be held some time this afternoon in the rooms of the Republican State Committee, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for the purpose if possible of effecting a truce if not a permanent understanding among the rival factions in the organization.

Col. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, arrived in the city last night in response to telegrams, and with M. Linn Bruce and several Republicans whose names are being concealed carefully, will go over the general situation. It has become known that the President is gravely disturbed over local conditions, and fears that, unless overtures are made at once, there may be difficulties not only in the way of carrying the State next year, which is known to be running to succeed himself, but difficulties also in the way of securing a united delegation to the Republican National Convention.

The President is said to be more than anxious to do every thing in his power to strengthen out these matters before the early primaries of 1904, which will be held on the last Tuesday of March, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Conventions of both parties. At these conventions will be elected the delegates at large to head the delegations from the State to the two National Conventions. The Republican State Convention for this purpose will be held in April.

At this afternoon's conference, according to the information obtained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, the general plans of the party organization for the next few months will be considered at length. On Thursday of next week the Republican County Committee will meet, and this will be the last meeting of the present County Committee, for the new committee, elected at the September primaries, will meet for organization Dec. 17. When the new committee organizes, it is said that M. Linn Bruce will probably be re-elected President, and there be made the Republican manager of the local end of the Presidential fight next year.

Republicans in the State are talking of a short session of the Legislature because of the early primaries and the long campaign of 1904.

McCLELLAN AND THE LEADERS.

Tammany district leaders frankly declared their belief last night to be that few indeed of their number would receive appointments at the hands of Mayor-elect McClellan. They declared that the appointments would be made from without their ranks with two exceptions at best, and that the remainder of the district leaders in search of positions would have to get them through the office of the President of Manhattan Borough or the Sheriff's office.

The two exceptions are said to be John J. Oakley of the Fourteenth and Matthew P. Donohue of the Twenty-first District, both of whom are believed to be slated for good appointments under the Mayor, possibly that of Fire Commissioner for Oakley and of Tenement House Commissioner for Donohue. If this latter appointment is not made, and Donohue is not appointed to any place by the Mayor, it is believed he will be made Superintendent of Sewers by Borough President Ahearn, the salary of the office being $5,000.

There is said to be an understanding that no district leaders now holding office will be considered. This ruling will bar Daniel Finn of the First District, he being a Civil Justice. It will also bar Alderman Foley of the Second, while John F. Ahearn of the Fourth is Borough President-elect. Bernard F. Martin of the Fifth is State Senator; Timothy P. Sullivan of the Sixth is Alderman, Julius Harburger of the Seventh a court clerk, P. J. Scully of the Twelfth City Clerk, Peter J. Dooling of the Thirteenth State Senator, George W. Plunkitt of the Fifteenth State Senator, Thomas F. McAvoy of the Twenty-third a Street Opening Commissioner, Victor J. Dowling of the Twenty-fourth a State Senator, George F. Scannell of the Twenty-fifth a court clerk, James J. Frawley of the Thirty-second a State Senator, Nicholas J. Hayes of the Thirty-third Assistant City Clerk, John E. Cowen of the Thirty-fourth, south side, Deputy Attorney General, and Louis F. Haffen of the Thirty-fifth, Bronx Borough President.

In political circles last night it generally was taken for granted that John J. Brady, the head of the old Department of Buildings, would be made the new Superintendent of Buildings, with its $6,000 salary, and that Thomas C. T. Crain would be made Sheriff's counsel at $6,000. The appointment of Charles H. Knox to head the Civil Service Commission at $6,000 salary also was looked upon as certain.

"THE SIGN OF THE FOUR."

Rice's Original Dramatization of Doyle's Story at the West End Theatre.

An "original dramatization" of A. Conan Doyle's detective story, "The Sign of the Four" was produced at the West End Theatre last night before several hundred Harlemites. Charles P. Rice is the dramatist.

In the dramatized form of "A Sign of the Four," the precise Watson, the friend and faithful follower of Sherlock Holmes, falls deeply in love with the niece of Holmes's landlady. But instead of proposing to her he proposes—by mistake—to the landlady herself. Through two acts the unfortunate Watson is left hopelessly entangled in the meshes of an intricate situation. The landlady accomplished her object with but indifferent success. Finally Sherlock Holmes himself falls in love, to complete the plot, with a girl he undertakes to rescue.

Walter Edwards took the part of Sherlock Holmes, Joseph Rawley appeared in the role of Watson, and Van Kruze played the part of Jones.

The scenes take place at the detective's lodgings, on Baker Street, at Pondicherry Lodge, where Major Sholto is murdered, and at the rendesvous of the outlaws in the boathouse on the Thames.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES" IN SUIT.

An order was issued by Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday directing Weber & Fields to show cause why they should not be enjoined from producing "The Sign of the Four." This was on application of A. H. Hummel, counsel for Charles Frohman, who claimed that the play infringes upon Mr. Frohman's production of "Sherlock Holmes," written by William Gillette, who also appeared in the title rôle.

"In the advertisements," said Mr. Hummel, "the name 'Sherlock Holmes' appears in very large letters, while 'The Sign of the Four' and the name of the star, Walter Edwards, appear in very small letters, which is likely to deceive people. The Chicago courts have already issued injunctions restraining the use of the name 'Sherlock Holmes.'

Justice Clarke set the hearing down for to-morrow, and said that there would be no delay in his decision.

"THE PIT" PRODUCED.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9.—An audience which packed the Parsons Theatre to-night loudly applauded Channing Pollock's adaptation of Frank Norris's "The Pit," but after it was all over the people were of the opinion that sundry changes would have to be made if readers of the book are to be considered. In the second act, for instance, the comedy of the rehearsal scene was long drawn out, so much out of proportion and so different from the novelist's conception that the effect of the behind-the-scenes suicide of Cressler and the closing love scene between the principals was practically lost. The play does not pretend to follow the book closely, but it gets nearer to it in the closing acts.

The Jadwin of the play is always and perhaps necessarily more of man around town than the cool-headed Jadwin of the book. The opening scene in the lobby of the Chicago Auditorium held promise of splendid stage effects throughout the play, and this promise was well fulfilled, particularly in the great scene in the fourth act. There was the tragedy climax. For the long climax the restoration of Jadwin and Laura to each other, the scene was laid in Jadwin's home, and was fittingly peaceful, as in the book. But from first to last it is apparent that it is a very hard book to dramatise. William A. Brady has put on a large cast, and he has selected it well.

He has spared no money on the accessories. Wilton Lackaye, Jane Oakes, and Messrs. Hurst, Haseltine, and Evans, the brokers, were called before the curtain frequently. Mr. Pollock was compelled to respond at the close of the third act. In the box with Mr. Pollock were Mrs. Norris and the novelist's brother, Edwin Norris, and Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson. Mrs. Norris says the play preserves the spirit of the story as revealed to her by her husband while he was writing it. The Courant and Times to-morrow will suggest that some pruning be done, but, with The Post and Telegram, will praise the cast and stage settings.

GERARD ON THE STAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 9.—The initial presentation of "The Adventures of Gerard," taken from Sir Conan Doyle's collection of stories bearing that title, with James O'Neill in the title rôle, was given at Smith's Theatre here to-night before a very appreciative audience. The play was well received. It is full of action, adventure, and intrigue of the Napoleonic period, but is faulty by too many long dialogues by the leading characters. The play, however, fits O'Neill's temperament and style as well as did "Monte Cristo." In the character of Gerard he is in his element with his ever-ready sword, his duel of wit and intrigue with Talleyrand, and his love-making.

Mr. O'Neill was well supported by Creston Clark as Talleyrand, Edmund Breese as Napoleon, and Selene Johnson in the leading female rôle, the Comtesse de Roquelaure. For a first performance, the play ran smoothly. Among those present at the initial performance were Addison Bright of London, the representative of Sir A. Conan Doyle, and Messrs. George C. Tyler and W. F. Connor, members of the firm of Liebler & Co., which manages Mr. O'Neill's tour.

NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S PLANS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Reports in theatrical circles that Nixon & Zimmerman are contemplating withdrawal from the theatrical syndicate find credence here.

Isaac B. Rich, manager of the Hollis Street, the Colonial, and the Park Theatres, which are syndicate houses, said he had heard nothing about any secessions, but if any one was considering withdrawal it was Nixon & Zimmerman. If these gentlemen did so they would have to forfeit a large sum of money, as the contract in the combination has two years more to run. Besides, added Mr. Rich, this firm is considerably bound up with Klaw & Erlanger in a number of new theatre contracts.

Victor Mapes, manager of the Globe Theatre, and local representative of Weber and Fields, said: "I have heard what others have heard, which in substance is that Nixon & Zimmerman, who practically control the theatrical affairs of Philadelphia, have for some time been dissatisfied with the class of attractions which the syndicate has been furnishing their houses in that city. Within a few days it was told me by a gentleman who stands very close to Mr. Nixon that the latter and his partner were seriously considering withdrawing from the combination."

William C. Carl's Organ Concert.

William C. Carl will give the one hundred and first free organ concert in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, New York, this evening. He will be assisted by the choir of the church, (sixteen solo voices,) in a programme devoted to the works of American musicians, and the new organ concerto by Horatio Parker will be played for the first time in New York.

KING'S BIRTHDAY DINNER

British Universities Club Observes a Royal Anniversary.

Chamberlain's Fiscal Policy Commended and Canada Said to be Not So Resentful About Alaska.

The annual dinner of the British Schools and Universities Club of this city was held at Delmonico's last night in honor of the birthday of King Edward VII.

The guests were Sir Percy Sanderson, K. C. M. G., Consul General from Great Britain to New York; Admiral Schley, Principal W. Peterson, C. M. G., of the McGill University of Montreal; the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton of Princeton University, Edmund Clarence Stedman, President of the New England Society; Thomas L. James, President of St. David's Society; William Duncan Butler, President of St. Andrew's Society; Dr. Wolfred Nelson, President New York Graduates Society of the McGill University; Dr. George H. Stewart, President of the Canadian Society of New York, and David A. Munroe.

After the health of the King and of the President had been drunk, and Sir Percy Sanderson responded to the toast, "His Majesty's Representative," Dr. Peterson made the principal speech of the evening. In it he upheld the fiscal polic of Joseph Chamberlain and voiced the Canadian sentiment of semi-dissatisfaction over the recent decision of the Alaskan Commission.

Speaking of the feeling for greater unity now pervading the British empire, Dr. Peterson said that nobody in the old country now ever alluded to the possibility that the colonies would ever break away from the mother country, and that the colonies for their part had no intention of ever doing so. Speaking of Canada and alluding to the Alaskan decision, Dr. Peterson said that no sensible Canadians needed to be told that they ought to have implicit confidence in Lord Chief Justice Alverstone.

"They speedily realized the fact," said the speaker, "that the constitution of the tribunal was such that it was practically a hearing before a single judge—Lord Alverstone—and it was a judgment that went against them. No Canadian whose opinion is worth considering can doubt that Lord Alverstone did all his work and rendered his judgment in the true spirit of an impartial jurist and with the most perfect fairness. His judgment went against Canada, and the only difficulty remaining in the situation is that the natural feeling of disappointment is somewhat aggravated by two considerations—first, that Canada's protest against the constitution of the tribunal, which contained three Commissioners who had already committed themselves on the subject, had been overruled by the British Government, and, secondly, that the two Canadian representatives put it on record that in their opinion Lord Alverstone had changed his mind in regard to the two most northerly islands in the Portland Channel, and, after first agreeing with them, had, without notifying them of his intention, finished by awarding the islands to the United States by way of compromise. Apart from this detail, there is really now no Alaskan question, and Canada is glad of the fact equally with America."

Touching upon Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy, the speaker said he did not agree with those who thought that all was for the best, and that England is doing nothing for the preservation of her trade.

"It is stimulating to hear about spreading the empire by education and the cultivation of high ideals," said the speaker, "but that may not be enough. England must learn how to protect her interests in a way that other countries know so well how to protect their interests."

The speaker's sentiments were cheered, as were the introductory remarks of Mr. Stuart Wortley, who had said that "the greatest statesman in England to-day realizes that there must be reciprocity between England and her colonies in order to bring them together and bind them into a union strong enough to resist any nation in the world."

An ovation was given to Admiral Schley, who responded to "The Army and Navy."

Dr. Patton spoke on "Schools and Universities," and said that, notably in the Alaskan case and the present Chamberlain discussions, there was need for the application of the breadth of thought which it was the first effort of the university to inculcate.

David A. Munro ended the speaking with a response to "The Club."

During the afternoon the following cablegram was sent to King Edward:

> The members of the British Schools and Universities, who will celebrate your Majesty's birthday at their annual dinner to-night, beg to wish your Majesty many happy returns of the day and a long and prosperous reign.

The following reply, dated Sandringham, was received:

> I am commissioned by the King to thank you and all members for your congratulations.
>
> EQUERRY.

Henry Irving sent a letter in which he expressed his regrets at being unable to be present, and said:

> It is ever a delight to join in paying honor to our King, and, if possible, our love for his Majesty is enhanced by absence. Somehow the further we get from our own dear shores we "drag with each remove a lengthening chain." I shall be with you that night in spirit and shall join with heart and soul in your toast, "The King—God bless Him."

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—King Edward (who was born Nov. 9, 1841,) celebrated his birthday at Sandringham, where there was the usual dinner to the tenants of the estate, at which the King, the Queen, and other members of the royal family handed round the dessert.

Outside the customary salutes fired at the naval and military stations, accompanied by the dressing of the ships, there was little sign of his Majesty's birthday being observed.

OHIO SOCIETY OFFICERS.

At the monthly meeting of the Ohio Society of New Yorkers last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, Col. John J. McCook was nominated for President, to succeed Colgate Hoyt. Other nominations were:

Vice Presidents—Thomas Ewing, Jr., Louis D. Clarke, Lowell M. Palmer, Eben B. Thomas, J. D. Layng; Secretary—Frank M. Applegate; Recording Secretary—Charles W. Morris; Treasurer—Samuel H. Parsons; members of Governing Committee (to serve three years)—Leander H. Crull, Horace H. Brockway, Andrew McC. Barker. The election will be held at the annual meeting and dinner at the Manhattan Hotel, Nov. 30.

Gen. H. C. Corbin, representing the army, and Capt. William M. Folger of the navy expected as guests, were unable to attend. Capt. Grote Hutchinson of the army appeared for Gen. Corbin and made a brief address. Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University, bore personal greetings to the society from Gov. Nash of Ohio.

The report of the Treasurer showed a membership of 502 and a balance of $12,000 in the treasury.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers are relieved from duty with the Third Battalion of Engineers: Second Lieuts. William A. Mitchell and Warren T. Hannum. They will report for duty with the First Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, Quartermaster will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for consultation on official business pertaining to the construction work at Fort Monroe.

Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Fifteenth Cavalry, will join his troop.

First Lieut. Rhees Jackson, Twelfth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will proceed to join his proper station, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Contract Dental Surgeon Rex H. Rhoades is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth and will proceed to San Francisco and report for transportation to the Philippine Islands, where, upon his arrival, he will report for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Commander H. H. Bartol, retired, is ordered to the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

Commander T. Nelson, retired, is detached from duty in charge of the Sixteenth Lighthouse District, Memphis, Tenn., and ordered home.

Lieut.-Commander E. F. Warburton is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Maine as chief engineer officer.

Lieut.-Commander H. Vail, retired, is detached from the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, and ordered to duty in charge of the Sixteenth Lighthouse District, Memphis, Tenn.

Paymaster W. E. Doherty is detached from the Chicago and will hold himself in readiness for orders to sea duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Newport at Savannah; the Boston at Panama; the Maine at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—The Marcellus, from Lambert Point for Guantanamo; the Mayflower, from Washington for Panama; the Hannibal, from Guantanamo for Panama; the Machias, from Port Said for Djibouti; the Ajax, from Cavite for Hong Kong; the Dolphin, from Washington for cruise.

The Prairie has been detached from the Atlantic training squadron.

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SUES THE LUCAS ESTATE

Mary Comey Says She Was the Wife of Rich Philadelphian.

Claims Dower Rights in His Property of Some $3,000,000 and the Trial Is Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Mary Comey, who asserts that she is the widow of John Lucas, the paint manufacturer, who died worth about $3,000,000, is the plaintiff in a suit against his estate for dower rights, and the trial was begun to-day in the Orphans' Court.

Mary Comey was Mr. Lucas's housekeeper at his family residence. About the year 1897, it is alleged, they began to live together as husband and wife in this city. In the Summers of 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901, it is declared, they were at Atlantic City together, and testimony presented to-day showed Mr. Lucas introduced the plaintiff to many persons as his wife. He died at the St. Charles, Atlantic City, on Aug. 7, 1901, with his alleged wife by his side.

In the courtroom to-day several letters written by John Lucas to his alleged wife and a large number of tradesmen's bills made out to her as "Mrs. John Lucas" and paid by him, were put in evidence.

John Lucas was founder and senior member of the John Lucas Paint Company of Fourth and Race Streets, with a factory at Gibbsborough, N. J. He left a will which devised the greater part of his estate to his family, but which also settled a certain sum yearly upon the woman who claims to have been his wife. This money, it is said, she has accepted regularly since his death.

Early in the presentation of the case for the plaintiff photographs of registers of hotels at which Mr. Lucas had stopped with his alleged wife and some of the registers themselves were shown. Several witnesses who resided in the vicinity of Mr. Lucas's residence testified that they had been introduced to the plaintiff by Mr. Lucas as his wife, and that she addressed Mr. Lucas familiarly as "John."

Miss Annie Wagstaff was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lucas for two weeks at the St. Charles, Atlantic City, and testified that she had visited them fifty times or more. She said that Mr. Lucas had always treated the plaintiff in her presence as his wife.

A letter from a life insurance official in regard to a policy which Mr. Lucas had thought of obtaining upon his life in favor of Mrs. Lucas was presented. It was indorsed by Mr. Lucas in pencil as follows: "This is again an evidence of what I desired to do for you when taken away by the Great Unknown, and with all I can do you are never satisfied with me or with any one in any capacity. All that my heart (a true one) can think of doing fails. I must therefore regard all my efforts to hold your true affection a palpable failure."

Other letters which showed a tension between the writer and the woman to whom they were addressed followed. In some it was intimated that she had insulted him and ordered him out of the house, and in another that she had been jealous of other women. On July 9, 1899, he wrote from Atlantic City:

"It is strange that you should at any time doubt the truth of my affection for you and abandon me, as you did on the Fourth, leaving me alone and disconsolate. I forgive, but shall never forget, and confidence once lost is hard to regain. I wrote to ask you to come down again, and if I should engage the room at the Waverly again for the first of this month. To this you did not reply. Why indulge in insulting one who is ever true, making me feel more and more unhappy? Hastily, with undying love,

J."

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPERS BOOK NEWS.

CHERRY.

You read both "Monsieur Beaucaire" and "The Gentleman from Indiana" with delight. When you read *Cherry* you will realize that Booth Tarkington has excelled his previous work, for in grace of style and charm of plot this tale stands alone. It is an American love story, a whimsical comedy, humorous and fresh. No love story of subtler charm has appeared for years, nor has the author done anything hitherto so delicately humorous.

THE HEART OF HYACINTH.

Japan—the land of flowers—is the scene of this new love story by the author of "A Japanese Nightingale." It is marked by all the daintiness and naive charm of style of the earlier book. The story is even more original; it breathes the indefinable spirit of the East, with something of its mysticism.

The book is artistically presented, with delicate colored illustrations, and quaint Japanese decorations on every page. The volume makes an ideal gift book.

THE RELENTLESS CITY.

This is a new story by E. F. Benson, the famous author of "Dodo." It might be styled "An International Novel," containing, as it does, characters of prominent English and American types, many of whom will doubtless be recognized. There are caustic criticisms of manners and life which will amuse the American reader, who, however, will be delighted with the attractive heroine.

A KIDNAPPED COLONY.

This jolly story by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews tells of a clever young American and how he captured the Governorship of an English colony and ruled for some time in the place of the legitimate Governor. The merry adventures which he and his friends had in keeping this pretence a secret, the exciting escapes from disclosure, are told with a happy touch-and-go style quite in keeping with the tale. The adventure, by the way, made, and nearly spoiled, a love affair.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
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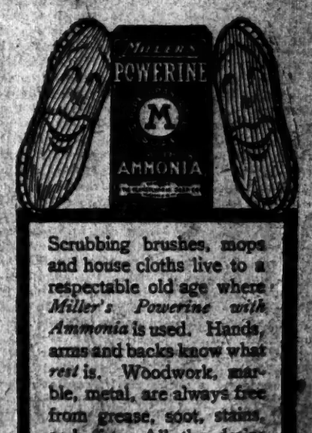

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SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING. THE NEW YORK TIMES prints more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

Last Night's New Plays

"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott in a Dramatization of Kipling's Novel.

A Mediocre Play, Revealing the Most Spiritual and Flawlessly Artistic of Modern English Actors.

Inclined as one is to curse the luckless conjunction of stars (to say nothing of managers) which has resulted in introducing to us the greatest living Hamlet in a dramatized novel, the appearance of Forbes Robertson last night at the Knickerbocker as the blinded hero of "The Light That Failed" is nevertheless to be reckoned as one of the few momentous events of the current season. The part is not a great one, and it is by no means backed up by that substratum of vigorous dramatic action necessary to the best histrionic effect; but it is a good part, and—from the foot lights on—it will serve to give a taste of the quality of the most spiritual and flawlessly artistic of modern English actors.

Mr. Forbes Robertson was last seen here in the support of Mary Anderson and Irving. Since then he has slowly made his way into the front rank of English actors. Nothing he has done equals his Hamlet; but he has made a strong and ineradicable impression in parts ranging from Bernard Shaw's Devil's Disciple to Othello. He is a past master in naturalism and a close student of the Parisian school of acting headed by Antoine. Two of his best parts, the father in "Carrots" and the Breton lover in "The Sacrament of Judas," came to him from Antoine's theatre.

His entrance last night, in the prologue, was made from a war correspondent's tent to the Soudan, with the Nile and the desert in the background. The moment was that in which he is still half delirious from the wound above his eyes; his clothes revealed all the ragged uncouthness of the campaigner, and his face was covered by a bandage, showing only the large mobile mouth and the lean chin overgrown with stubble. Theatrical naturalism could not go further in the way of Kipling. In his fever he has been raving of Maisie, and under the good-humored ragging of his fellows, the lean haggard Heldar now verges upon madness again, until the shots fired in a neighboring skirmish rouse his professional ardor, and in the desire to see what is passing he tears the bandage from his eyes, revealing the deep, wide eyes, the princely profile, and the spiritual elevation of Hamlet, and finds his sight restored.

Then comes the interview in Maisie's studio. No accent is lacking of the austere passion of the man, of the overweening pride of the master artist, of the uncouthness of the manner of the rolling journalistic one; and all are blended, with an infinite variety of naturalistic detail, in the rude eloquence of a living character. There is more of the movement of real drama here than elsewhere; and with shock after shock the virile force of the self-centred, often selfish, man clashes against Maisie's thin-blooded, unsexed determination to excel in the art for which by sex as by native talent she is incapacitated. The scene ends with Heldar's challenge to the woman he loves to paint the subject she has chosen—Melancholia—and to break her resistance to him by excelling in it. That was a moment of the best qualities of Kipling transmuted into the terms of the theatre.

In the second act Heldar is feverishly pushing on her "Melancholia." Already the light is failing, and in his hectic rage to complete his masterpiece, he drinks gulp after gulp of raw whisky. Maisie comes in; and intoxicated as he is by his feverish labors and by drink, his passion overcomes him, and she is driven from him revolted. The end of the act finds him at his table, with the darkness closing in about him, pathetically striving to write the letter beseeching Maisie's pardon for his affront. It was here that Mr. Forbes Robertson rose highest in the power of gruesome and tragic suggestion. The means he employed were of the simplest and most reserved; but the spectator must have been dull indeed to the power of imaginative acting who did not feel in his own eyeballs the gathering shadows of eternal night.

In the last act Heldar is blind and gropes pitifully about his studio, in the shadow of his ruined life and his erased masterpiece. With diabolic insistence incident after incident wrings out every last drop of horror at the stricken artist's fate. Then Maisie returns to him and brings with her the "happy ending" that Kipling at first substituted for his original and finer conception, and then discarded. Last night it seemed that the note of horror was overdone, and the painful effect was not mitigated by Maisie's acknowledgment of defeat and her abandonment to love—unless, indeed, two artistic wrongs can be said to make a right.

To the work of dramatization the lady who calls herself George Fleming has acquitted herself creditably. To be faithful to her original and at the same time to make a play of real dramatic moment was in the nature of the case impossible. What she did was to translate the story to the stage with only a few touches of theatric effect and comic relief. These few were for the most part effective, and in good taste. The happy ending was of course a commercial necessity. In the words of Puck, who so well understood what fools these mortals be, Jack has Jill, and naught goes ill.

In the story when Heldar undertook to stop painting things he saw them out of respect to the prejudices of his public, and moulded his soldier of "The Last Shot" with patent leather boots, neat helmet and pipe-clayed leather trappings. On Wednesday night he will, it is to be hoped, dabble margarine, and Torpenhow considerately put his foot through it. Precisely this is what Kipling did on a second thought with this very novel, and though spoiling the change showed his contempt for the stage by allowing the discarded happy ending to be dramatized. Was there no theatrical Nilghai by him? No dramatic Torpenhow of mighty feet?

The company as a whole was admirably in harmony with the art of Mr. Forbes Robertson. Miss Gertrude Elliott (his wife in real life,) who was last seen here in company with her sister playing one of the schoolgirls in the first act of Fitch's "Nathan Hale" found no great scope for her mature powers in the character of the useless cerebral, detraqué, Maisie, which is in itself not at all a sympathetic character, and which is ill-adapted to theatric effect. Miss Elliott possesses, however, a full portion of the family beauty, looking strikingly like her sister, and took her few opportunities with unerring restraint and sympathetic effect. Especially fine and moving was the passage in which, in her French cottage, she confesses to Torpenhow her love for Heldar, and the subsequent passage in which, standing alone with the blind artist in his studio, she makes her presence known to him.

Mr. C. Aubrey Smith did all that a stalwart carriage and restrained, manly art could do for the meagre part of Torpenhow. Mr. George Sumner was similarly handicapped and similarly successful with The Nilghai. Miss Dora Harker was a French Bonne and Miss Ruth Berkley The Red-Haired Girl. Miss Minnie Griffin delivered a comic character line or two as a cockney landlady, with laughable effect. The best part, next to Mr. Forbes Robertson's, was that of Bessie Broke, the street walker, Heldar's model for his "Melancholia," who wrecked the painting in spite. It was played with striking effect by Miss Attrio Lee.

The audience was friendly, and after the stroke second act called out Mr. Forbes Robertson for a little speech of modest thanks. The play is Kipling in chromo-lithole margerine; but the acting is art of the first water. Let us have "Hamlet" next!

"THE SANTA CLAUS LADY."

Miss Lillian Burkhart made her appearance in a new playlet at Keith's last night. The title of the play is "The Santa Claus Lady," and, according to the programme, Miss Burkhart collaborated with Marion Short in writing the play.

The scene is laid on Christmas Eve in the home of a wealthy young woman who has earned the title of "the Santa Claus Lady." Thither comes Wilfred Holt, a well-to-do young man who has made up his mind to marry the girl. In order not to be interrupted in his love making he bribes Margaret, the old nurse, to keep every one else out. Nevertheless his declaration meets with frequent setbacks, but he is at last accepted.

While the Santa Claus Lady has temporarily withdrawn from the scene, Holt's brother, whom he has wronged, makes his appearance asking for aid for his dying wife. The quarrel of the brothers is interrupted by the reappearance of the young girl. In spite of the efforts of Holt to conceal his relation with the beggar, she gradually finds out the truth, and at once dismisses from the house her fiancé of a few moments. The poor man is sent away laden with gifts, and when he is gone the Santa Claus Lady, though trying hard to bear up "like a soldier," is overcome with her emotions, while the curtain descends with the Christmas bells "ringing o'er the snow."

The little play found much favor with the audience last night. Miss Burkhart finds in the lines and situations material which is well suited to her talents. In the comedy scene with her would-be lover she is light and bright; in the mock wedding scene rehearsal she displays the hidden feelings of the young girl beneath the mummery, and in the last scene she held the close attention of her audience by her portrayal of deep grief and anguish. She was much applauded by the audience. Her support is capable.

IRVING IN FAMILIAR ROLES.

Appears Again in "Waterloo" and "The Bells," and is Enthusiastically Received.

Sir Henry Irving's impersonation of Corporal Gregory Brewster in "Waterloo," revealed again last night at the Broadway Theatre, remains now as it has been in the past one of the most satisfying and impressive of his rôles. If Sir Henry were called upon to make his appeal for recognition as a great artist—using the word great in its most significant sense—he might safely offer in evidence his playing of this part and allow his title to stand or fall on the result. The play occupies little more than forty minutes in action, but it takes on the characteristics of a dramatic masterpiece through the impressiveness of Sir Henry's portraiture. His Corporal Brewster is one of those characterizations in which every note is so thoughtfully conceived, so exquisitely conveyed, that the result is a seeming translation of life itself to the stage of a theatre.

The actor, with unerring touch, places his finger on the heart and the mind of the auditor. Now it is a smile, then a tear—in each case elicited by a firm, sure, and truthful touch.

To note the many fine moments of this characterization would mean the repeating almost of every line and the description of every bit of business employed by the actor during the play's progress.

One recalls with satisfaction the almost eerie wonder of the old man at learning that his grandniece has come twenty miles by train, when he remarks, "Lordy, Lordy, what is the world coming to!" Tremendously effective is the moment when he hears the approaching regiment and comments, "Bands don't play as loudly now as they used to." And so throughout there are many individual beauties in this rarely masterful whole.

Lionel Belmore Laurenc Irving and Mabel Hackney rendered valuable and judicious assistance.

At the fall of the curtain the audience was loudly demonstrative.

Of Sir Henry's performance of the conscience-stricken Mathias in "The Bells" little may be said now that has not been said over and over again. The central and absorbing figure in a melodrama that, but for his genius, would probably no longer be acted, the Mathias of Sir Henry remains a vital and interesting figure notwithstanding the lapse of many years. It is a gruesome Albert, a powerful study, and one which, though it does not reveal the great actor at his best, must be considered among his achievements.

As for his portrayal of Corporal Brewster in "Waterloo," that is one of the rare acting achievements of a lifetime. No one who wants to get a perspective on what is really great in the theatre, as contrasted with that which merely passes for greatness, can afford to miss it.

"WORST WOMAN IN LONDON."

"The Worst Woman in London" made her bow at the American Theatre last night, and after watching her for three hours a large and wrought-up audience did not hesitate to say that in wickedness she was the real, real thing.

This "realistic sensational drama," as the programme puts it, comes direct from the London Adelphi. It is four acts long, disclosing fourteen scenes, and each scene has its own separate and appropriate thrill. The villainess is Miss Ann Fairchild, and last night she broke off negotiations between a pair of sweethearts, murdered her husband, whom she previously had tried to rob, and set fire to a house in order to burn up her stepdaughters. Besides all these crimes, she was credited with having been the cause of another murder. Incidentally a murdered man came to life.

The scene is laid in London and centres around the home of a London millionaire. He is led into marrying the wicked lady, but, hearing rumors as to some of her shady doings, he disowns her. The last scene of the third act is in the millionaire's bedroom. He destroys the will he has made in favor of his wife, leaving another giving all to his daughter. In this scene the millionaire wears his nighty, and as J. O. Le Brasse, who acts that part, is over six feet tall and very substantially built, the audience were thoughtless enough to laugh all through the scene. They refused to take it seriously, even after the poor man crept into bed and prepared himself to be shot. The revolver with which the wicked wife did the trick made a noise like a howitzer.

In the succeeding act she used the same weapon with chairs, explosive powders, and crockery as auxiliary weapons. The final thrill is a burning house, from which the dead millionaire's daughter escapes by sliding down a rope to the house tops. The "worst woman in London" having made good her reputation surrenders to the police and the sweethearts are reunited. In the words of the programme again, it ends in "the ultimate triumph of virtue and the punishment of evil."

The comedy element is furnished by a circus master (Horace Newman) and his wife (Hattie Neville) who relieve the nerve tension with some snatches of good solid British humor. A. Francis Lens, who assisted Miss Fairchild in her crimes was an unctuous thief who wore his evening clothes and smoked a cigarette while robbing a safe.

The play is introduced here by R. G. Craerin. The author is Walter Melville.

MISS SCHEFF IN LIGHT OPERA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—President Roosevelt and the most distinguished audience of the present theatrical season witnessed Miss Fritzi Scheff's début in light opera at the National Theatre to-night in "Babette," a romantic comic opera, written for her by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith. The President and his party occupied two lower boxes, those accompanying him being Mrs. Roosevelt, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator Lodge, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Senator and Mrs. Platt of New York, and Postmaster General Payne.

Among those in the auditorium were Senator Hanna, Attorney General Knox, Representatives William Alden Smith, Gerhel, and Babcock; Señor Delyiso, Gen. Randolph, and many persons well known socially. It was the first performance of "Babette," and both it and the new comic opera star met popular approval. Miss Scheff having excellent opportunity for display of the talent for comedy that she used while one of the soloists in grand opera with Maurice Grau's Metropolitan Grand Opera Company. The music of Mr. Herbert is tuneful and melodious, but more imposing than that he has written heretofore.

The libretto tells a love story, with a historical background located in Belgium and France in the seventeenth century. Miss Scheff appears in three rôles—the first that of the letter writer of a village near Brussels, then as a strolling player, and in the last act as a swaggering gallant at the Court of Versailles. The play is magnificently staged, and among the well-known members of the large company producing it are Eugene Cowles, formerly of the Bostonians; Louis Harrison, Josephine Bartlett, and Ida Hawley.

"THE RED FEATHER"

Reginald De Koven's Latest Comic Opera at the Lyric.

A Piece That is Full of Dazzling Costumes and Resonant Choruses.

"The Red Feather" came to the Lyric Theatre last evening with the blare of trumpets, the clash of cymbals, the resonance of a chorus singing at the top of its voice, a dazzling splendor of superb costumes, and an abundance of handsome young women—a comic opera upon which everything has been lavished in an apparent effort to outdo all that has been previously accomplished in these lines. The costumer and the stage manager have tinted the eye, as Mr. De Koven has deafened the ear with his piling of climax upon climax. In this latest production of his genius it seemed as if he had striven to impress with sheer volume of sound rather than with the quality of his music.

Sixteen years ago last evening, he said in the trite speech he made after the curtain had fallen upon the first act, he had first come before the New York public with a musical piece, and since that time he had striven to present real comic opera. That striving is something, indeed a great deal, in these days, when the name of comic opera, as well as the thing itself, has fallen into disfavor with the managers; but those who remembered Mr. De Koven's earlier efforts could not help wishing that he would in some measure reproduce what there was of charm and grace and the fullness of melody in some of his earlier productions. Withal its brilliancy of outward effect, he is far from doing so in "The Red Feather."

For this the blame must be shared with his librettist, Mr. Charles Emerson Cook. He had not very much to work with. The story is clumsy and halting and interrupted by long and dreary stretches of talk and interjudes of a more or less humorous character, and as a story it is of very little interest. It is about a band of conspirators, headed by Red Feather, the Countess Hilda von Draga, which is trying to overthrow the reigning dynasty of the kingdom of Romancia. The Crown Prince and one of his army officers, Capt. Trevor, ignorant of her complicity, are in love with the Countess, and the situation is made dreadfully difficult for the Captain by the Crown Prince's order that he shall capture Red Feather or be drummed out of the army.

The first act takes place before a restaurant in which the Baron Bulverstrauss, one of the conspirators, masquerades as the head waiter, and is supported by his friends, Col. Macpatrick and Bagstock Bowler, the three being the chief elements of fun-making in the piece. Nothing really important happens here, except the disclosure of the conspiracy, the desire of the King to capture the conspirators, and the order to the unfortunate Captain. Large numbers of handsomely dressed young women appear in relays, together with a superbly costumed detachment of the army, diplomats in court dress, and finally the Countess herself.

This is Miss Grace Van Studdiford, who became favorably known here some years ago in more serious opera, presented in English by Mr. Savage's company. She is an admirable singer, one of the best, in fact, that has appeared in New York of recent years in comic opera, and her voice has developed to a considerable power and brilliancy. She loves to display it in high notes, and Mr. De Koven has given her an excellent opportunity in the ensemble piece that accompanies her entrance, and in a duet with Mr. George L. Tallman, who enacts the part of Captain Trevor. He has a voice of not altogether expressive quality, that is at its best in the fortissimo passages that have been supplied him, in the march song of the guard.

Mr. Stanley Hawkins presents a superb figure as the Crown Prince, quite in the style of the Emperor William's beauty. He has a solo with an effective male chorus, "Prince of Good Fellows," that contributed its full quota toward the crash of sound. There is a little milliner implicated for some reason difficult to see, except that her shop opposite the restaurant provides a certain amount of the millinery displayed in this scene, and a place from which Miss Elsie de Vere shall emerge to do some vivacious dancing and chattering singing.

The quartet, "A Lesson in Verse," gives her an opportunity, as well as the Spanish girl Anita, the Crown Prince, and the disguised Bulverstrauss, to sing a love song in various contrasted styles. Mr. Thomas Q. Seabrooke, as Bulverstrauss, labored considerably to extract the sunshine of humor from a part which is little better than a cucumber as the librettist has fashioned it; for it has not really much potency of fun in it, and what Mr. Seabrooke gets out of it is chiefly what he himself has put into it. His interpolated song, "If I Only Had a Mustache Like the Kaiser," contributed only slightly to his success.

The second act opens with a meeting of the old conspirators in the red council chamber with red lights, in the home of the Countess, in which she appears to disperse them because Trevor is on their track; and entering, he finds the scene suddenly transformed into the Countess's drawing room, with a ball in progress. His perplexities and trials are increased by his efforts to locate the chief conspirator and his rivalry with the Crown Prince, who also appears on the scene, for the love of the Countess, till they are smoothed away for him in the sudden and convincing manner of the comic opera. Here are more resonant choruses, more resplendent costumes, in which a particularly striking and beautiful set is imitation of different bird plumages has a prominent place.

Miss Van Studdiford has a brilliant song, "The Merry Cavalier," and a ballad, "The Garden of Dreams," that pleased. Mr. Louis Casavant (Col. Macpatrick) sings a song of "The Humorous Ghost" in unctuous style, and Mr. Seabrooke has another and much more successful interpolated topical song, "There's a Little Street in Heaven," and there is a madrigal that is reminiscent of some of Mr. De Koven's earlier and better work.

The audience filled the house, and was evidently of a most friendly disposition, but its opportunities for unrestrained enthusiasm appeared only at intervals through the opera. Mr. De Koven has done better in "The Red Feather" than he has in some of his most recent unfortunate attempts, but it is still a considerable distance from the piece that have done most for his reputation. The lyrics, it should be said, are by Mr. Charles Klein.

CHANGING THE METROPOLITAN.

View from Boxes and Many Seats Greatly Improved—An Alteration Made on A. D. Juilliard's Complaint.

Owing to the complaint of A. D. Juilliard the appearance of the whole line of boxes in the Metropolitan Opera House has been changed. Mr. Juilliard's box is the one nearest the stage on the right-hand side. The one exactly corresponding to it on the other side of the house belongs to Mrs. Goelet, mother of Miss May Goelet, who is to become Duchess of Roxburghe to-day. The alteration of the box of Mr. Juilliard of course, involved the same change in the box opposite to it.

Before the boxes near the stage were altered the line, as it approached the stage under the plan of the general changes being made in the Opera House, took a gentle curve outward, so that two boxes on each side were carried so far back that their occupants, while listening to the singers, would have had difficulty in seeing them unless they advanced to the edge of the stage in the corner furthest from the box. The reasonableness of Mr. Juilliard's objection was readily conceded by the architects, Carrere & Hastings. Now the tier of boxes on each side of the house former almost a straight line. Instead of the box next the stage being behind the line of the others it is the least bit in front. The change was very simple; it consisted merely in building the two boxes on each side out about two feet, so that whoever sat in them would be able to look past the proscenium arch and see the stage.

On all the boxes new ornamental fronts have been placed. The gilt work represents foliage, and is much more elaborate than that formerly on the boxes. The carpets, the velvet for the railings, the upholstery of the chairs, and the paper on the walls of the boxes have all been renewed. The chandelier in the centre with its thousands of lights, was ready to be hoisted yesterday, and will be in place soon. The sight line for most of the boxes and seats is much better than it was before. This is because the proscenium arch has been built entirely over again and greatly improved. The huge pilasters that used to stand out toward the body of the house have been removed and in their place there is nothing to obstruct the view.

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The Dr. Deimel Underwear has a softness and delicacy of texture which gives to the body it covers a feeling of ease and freedom absolutely unknown to wearers of itchy, scratchy wool. And it protects from colds much better.

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My Dear Sir—It affords me pleasure to say that Mrs. McKinley and myself are delighted with the piano which we recently purchased from you. It is also much admired by our musical friends, and gives entire satisfaction to us in every particular. Yours sincerely,

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have made it their special business for months to closely investigate the several high-grade pianos on the market with the purpose of securing an instrument that would meet the approval of the most critical and cultured musical people of New York. From the many fine pianos offered we have selected the

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101 Fifth Ave., between 17th and 18th Streets, NEW YORK.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Hickey and Nelson are the chief feature at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week, being supported by Lewis and Ryan, Keno, Welch and Montrose, Barr and Evans, and others. A revival of Mansfield's success, "Prince Karl," was made at the Fifth Avenue last night; Major Doyle heads the vaudeville bill. At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre Joseph Murphy is appearing in his greatest hit, "Kerry Gow." "Woman Against Woman" is at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week; Maud Huth heads the vaudeville bill.

***

Al Reeves's Big Beauty Show is at the Dewey. "A Chinese Sunny Moon" is the opening burlesque. Van Der Koor, the sleight-of-hand performer, is a feature.

***

Mme. Patti in wax is still the most popular attraction at the Eden Musée. New pictures are exhibited every week on the moving picture machine.

***

Staley and Birbeck appeared in a new transformation act at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, last night. Cressy and Dayne presented "Bill Biffin's Baby." Al Shean and Charles Warren were seen in a burlesque called "Quo Vat Is." Others on the bill are the Solvas Brothers, Julius Tanner, Nellie Floride, Stanly and Brockman, and the Yankee Comedy Four.

***

Next Thursday afternoon two special matinées will be given. At the Hudson Ethel Barrymore will revive her success of last season, "Carrots," and follow it with "Cousin Kate." At the Madison Square Jessie Millward will give a professional matinée of "A Clean Slate." Henry Irving, Charles Hawtrey, Kyrle Bellew, and many other notable actors are to be present.

***

William Faversham and his company arrived from the South yesterday to rehearse in his new play, "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner." The first production of the play will be Monday night in Baltimore.

***

Henry Lee, the impersonator, is at Hurtig & Seamon's this week. Effie Fay is singing "The Belle of Avenue A."

***

Papinta is heading the bill at the Circle; she is a Spanish dancer. Others are Ryan & Richfield, Haines & Vidocq, the Wilton Brothers, and Lotta Gladstone.

***

The stay of "Erminie" has been extended one week to Nov. 28. "Winsome Winnie" will come to the Casino Nov. 30.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—"The Best of Friends."
AMERICAN—"The Worst Woman in London."
BELASCO—"The Darling of the Gods."
BIJOU—"A Fool and His Money."
BROADWAY—To-night and Saturday night, "Louis XI."; to-morrow night, Friday night, and Saturday matinée, "The Merchant of Venice"; Thursday night, "The Bells" and "Waterloo."
CASINO—"Erminie."
CIRCLE—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—"The Man from Blankley's."
DALY'S—"Three Little Maids."
DEWEY—Al Reeves's big burlesque company.
EDEN MUSÉE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—"The Pretty Sister of Jose."
FOURTEENTH STREET—"Lights of Home."
GARDEN—"Ulysses."
GARRICK—"Her Own Way."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Running for Office."
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—"The Sultan of Sulu."
HERALD SQUARE—"Girl from Kay's."
HUBER'S—Hathaway's Indian Tableaux, and others.
HUDSON—"Cousin Kate."
HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE—"Kabale und Liebe."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Light that Failed."
LYCEUM—"The Proud Prince."
LYRIC—"The Red Feather."
MADISON SQUARE—"A Clean Slate."
MAJESTIC—"Babes in Toyland."
MANHATTAN—"John Ermine of the Yellowstone."
MINER'S EIGHTH AVENUE—Miner's Bohemian Burlesquers.
MURRAY HILL—"Under Cover," with Vesta Tilley between the acts.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"A Midsummer Night's Dream."
NEW STAR—"A Working Girl's Wrongs."
NEW YORK—"Ben-Hur."
PRINCESS—"Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman."
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street, vaudeville; Fifth Avenue, "Prince Karl" and vaudeville; Fifty-eighth Street, "Kerry Gow"; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "Woman Against Woman" and vaudeville.
SAVOY—To-morrow, "Major André."
THIRD AVENUE—"The Buffalo Mystery."
VAUDEVILLE—Madame Wiehe and her French company.
VICTORIA—"The Office Boy."
WALLACK'S—"Peggy from Paris."
WEBER & FIELDS—"Whoop-Dee-Doo."

Brooklyn Amusements.

ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
PAYTON'S FULTON STREET—"Duchesse Du Barry."

POSTUM.

HARD ARGUMENTS

Coffee Uses Them Whether One Likes or Not.

The ill effects of coffee are present in many coffee drinkers, but some people pay no attention to the warning signals like dyspepsia, insomnia, nervousness, fluttering of the heart, etc., until coffee finally uses a knock down argument which means collapse on the part of the coffee drinker.

"I am 30 years old and have drank coffee since I can remember until four years ago, when I broke down completely with nervous prostration and indigestion. I simply cannot describe the agony I suffered.

"Doctor told me he could not help me if I did not leave coffee alone so I bought some Postum to give it a trial. At first I did not know how to make it, and was disappointed in the taste, but after reading the directions on the package carefully made it right, and then I thought it better than coffee. At that time I weighed 140 pounds, and now I weigh 185 pounds. That's quite a gain, isn't it? I never have indigestion now and the headaches are all gone, and I am otherwise entirely well and strong.

"I never had any troubles that were not due to drinking coffee, and these disappeared and health came in their place when I shut off coffee and drank Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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UNCLE SAM—"Right, my boy—GET THE HABIT!" Go to

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A $25 BLACK THIBET SUIT..... $15
Single and double-breasted Sack Suits of finest black thibet. Coats silk-lined throughout. Trousers full cut and shaped. Vest silk-backed. Whole suit hand tailored. Worth every cent of its regular price, $25; for this week only, $15.

$5, $6 FANCY WORSTED WAIST COATS..... $2.50
In each store 300 Vests, fancy worsteds, silks, and silk figured, in a variety of quiet and refined colorings; regular $5 and $6 vests; special this week, $2.50.
Also a large number of $3 and $3.50 washable light-colored and white vests, marked down Anniversary week to $1.50.

SKI BEREEN FRIEZE OVERCOATS..... $12.50
Skibbereen Frieze is a special weave of this famous overcoating, made into magnificent coats exclusively for us. Nowhere else in New York can you buy so good an overcoat for so little money. Special, $12.50.

PEG TOP TROUSERS, a "birthday" special..... $3.75
Of imported worsteds in dark stripes, regular prices, $5, $6, and $7; this week, $3.75.

BOYS' $4 WINTER OVERCOATS..... $2.95
For boys 2½ to 8 years, coats in Russian and Military styles, of dark friezes and mixtures, in several patterns and colors. Some of these coats have belt in back, others are plaited; $2.95.
Overcoats for boys 7 to 16 years, mid long and loose fitting, broad shoulders, of warm friezes and cheviots; Anniversary week, this $4 coat at $2.95.

BOYS' $2.50 FINE SHOES..... $1.95
These shoes are stylish and dressy, come in a variety of leathers and styles, patent leather included; regular $2.50 shoes; this week only $1.95.
These shoes are a little too good for school and ordinary wear; we've good $1.50 school shoes; marked 98c.

MEN'S FURNISHING SPECIALS.
FANCY SHIRTS in the newest effects, all sizes, made this season to sell at $2 and $1.50; special this "birthday" week at 75 cents.
Small cuts of the finest NECKWEAR IMPORTED to this country, made into ties regularly sold at $2, $1.50 and $1; special Anniversary Week, 65 CENTS.

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Here is the greatest offering ever made in retailing hats. A magnificent silk or opera hat of the best American make, selling usually for $7; special this week, $4.
Other hats: The famous Scotford derbys, $2.80.
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Black Dress Goods.
2nd floor.
1100 yards, all wool, black broadcloth.
50 inches wide.
1.00 per yard.
value 1.50
Twenty-third Street.

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Effectively designed negligee Jackets, Petticoats, Nightrobes, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, etc., trimmed with the latest fine embroideries and laces.
On Tuesday, November 10th.
One hundred dozen Drawers and Chemises, made of fine nainsook trimmed with embroidery or lace insertion and edging.
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Walking Suits, with long coats, made of Scotch mixed cloths.
20.00 and 28.50
Cheviot walking suits. Long coats with leather belts. Pleated model.
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Velveteen tailored street dresses,—with long coats.
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A. P. HAWKINS
(deceased),
together with goods held by him on consignment, comprising in part
Furniture, in great variety and excellence; Old Sheffield Plate, Silver, Bronzes, Mirrors; a genuine Sheraton Bedroom Suite, in Satinwood; a pair of real Gobelin Tapestries valued at $8,000.

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Wed., Thurs., Fri., and Sat. Afternoons, Nov. 11, 12, 13, and 14, at 1:30 P. M.

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Cook's Imperial Extra Dry

Is an ideal Champagne with an exquisite bouquet. Why buy foreign makes when this Wine, made in America, by Americans, for Americans, has purity, age and quality.

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CONGRESS AND PANAMA.

The resolution of inquiry introduced by Mr. Hitt of Illinois and promptly passed by the House, relating to the events in Panama, was precisely what was expected and what the friends of the Administration were bound to propose. The Administration, in response, will submit to Congress what it suits the President to have the public know and nothing more. At best we probably shall have the bare details of the proceedings for which the State Department has already furnished the explanation supposed to be desirable. These details may be amplified in a way to sustain the explanation; but whatever facts there may be that do not fit it, or that reveal more than it is pleasant to publish, will hardly be given.

For these we must await a more searching inquiry. That we ought to have. The opposition in the Senate and the House have strong political and still stronger patriotic reasons for insisting upon it. They will fail in their duty if they do not insist, and they will be singularly incapable if they do not insist successfully. The country is entitled to the whole truth. It will not get that from the willing communications of the Administration. It can only get it through the vigilance, energy, fidelity, and persistence of the opposition Representatives.

Meanwhile the public mind is confused. As an interesting indication of the depth and scope of that confusion we reprint a curious editorial article from The New York Herald of Sunday. It concludes with an emphatic statement of the duty of "Americans" to "support the Government, right or wrong." It contains, however, some facts and more insinuations suggesting that, so far, what has been done is more wrong than right. It is well to remember that what has been done is not the action of the Government, but only of the Executive; that it is subject to review, criticism, change, and even reversal by Congress. The good name of the United States, its reputation for justice, candor, decency, is not in the sole keeping of the President. In the long run this priceless possession is in the keeping of the American people. Congress may represent it. If it neglect or refuse so to do, it may be compelled.

CANADA AND INDEPENDENCE.

The decision of the Alaska Commission may have an important effect on the sentiment of the people of Canada as to Mr. Chamberlain's campaign for protection. The chief plea made by Mr. Chamberlain for the return of Great Britain to the policy of tariff taxation in the interest of special industries in the colonies was that that was the only way in which the colonies could be kept in the empire. The Alaska decision has impelled Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, to suggest that Canada would be glad to have what amounts to virtual independence from the empire. He has declared that it would be better if the Dominion had the right of making its own treaties. That is a long step away from the imperialism of Mr. Chamberlain, and one which, if taken, could hardly be retraced and must almost of necessity be followed by others in the direction of independence.

Obviously, if Canada had the treaty-making power it would include the power to regulate its own commercial relations with other countries, England among them. The first use that the Laurier Government would make of such a power would be to negotiate, if possible, a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and this with little or no reference to the interests or the desires of England. The object considered would be the promotion of trade across the long American border, and in pursuit of that object the preference heretofore given to English goods imported into the Dominion might readily be ignored. Reciprocity on the broadest possible lines has long been the ideal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and though it would be interfered with to some extent by the growth of protected industries under the tariff of 1897, it would still be much more feasible through direct negotiation with the United States than it would be through negotiation by the agency of the British Government.

In any case, the mere suggestion of such a radical and essential change in the status of the Dominion is the most serious indication of a sentiment in favor of practical independence that has occurred in Canada for at least forty years.

THE NEGRO NORTH AND SOUTH.

Last week a certain number of negroes met in Boston and passed resolutions for the formation of a negro party independent of all other parties. Two of the leaders in the meeting were negroes who had been convicted of a disturbance of the peace at a meeting addressed by Booker Washington. Naturally the gathering in which they took a prominent part denounced Dr. Washington as faithless to the interests of his race. We are warranted in assuming that this is a movement simply to organize negro voters for the purposes of "striking" parties and candidates who think the influence of the organization worth buying.

Last week, also, The Constitution of Atlanta, Ga., devoted an entire page to an illustrated article describing the Tuskegee Institute and the work it is doing, an article written by a staff correspondent. It was not only favorable, but enthusiastically admiring. In the editorial columns of the same issue of the paper appeared the following comment on Mr. Washington and his school:

> Booker Washington is a sane, serious, and sufficient man for the lifework in which he is engaged. In part he is an official member of the State school system, receiving and using State funds. He is not running a fad school for the gushing enthusiasm of fanatics. Fairly every dollar contributed to build the Tuskegee Institute into the magnificent proportions and power it now has was donated by serious, wealthy business people North and South, who have no wild notions about the negro issues. They have been willing to help an enterprise that has approved itself as a wise and capable one to spread among the negro race in the South the gospel of honesty, contented work, and self-utility in labors that make for community, State, and National welfare.
>
> * * * Opposition to fitting citizenship education for the negro race in the South is archaic, unwise, and unjust. It has been so declared by the General Assembly of Georgia and other States that have been hotly appealed to for a curtailment of the negro's share per population and per capita tax-paying power in the educational funds of the State.
>
> The square and sensible thing for every man to do who is interested in the safe and profitable future of the South is to encourage that practical education of the negro that will fit and inspire him for useful and creative service for the general welfare.

THE KAISER'S ILLNESS.

There is no reason for distrusting the candor of the reports of the Kaiser's condition by his medical attendants. It would be no reproach to them if, in the absence of evidence that a growth was malignant, they assumed it to be "benign." All the same, when a man of forty-four, whose parents both died of cancer, is attacked by a tumor in the throat which has to be removed by a surgical operation, the lay public will necessarily conclude that the prognosis is unfavorable.

At any rate, the announcement brings home to us with a kind of shock the thought what Europe would be without the German Emperor. Certainly not the Europe that we know and for a decade have known, in the development of which his incessant and upon the whole his beneficent activity has counted for so much. In the development of the German Empire it may be said to have been, during these years, the most important single factor. It would be a very different Germany if the Kaiser had not been on its throne. It is a common saying that Austria-Hungary is held together by the life of its aged Kaiser, and that, when his time comes, as in the course of nature it must come soon, the empire may be dissolved into its elements. But the personality of its ruler is hardly less important to the North German Empire than to the South German. Not, of course, that there is much fear that the work of Bismarck and of "William the Great" a generation ago will be undone. But there is more than a chance that it may be changed, with the disappearance of the masterful, generous, and popular ruler whose personal qualities have gone so far toward making United Germany a sentimental as well as a political fact, and toward disarming even the vindictive rancor with which his country was regarded in France at the beginning of his reign.

If the Kaiser's ailment be, as all men will agree with his physicians in hoping that it may be, slight and transient, it will have had a good result in bringing home, primarily to Germans, but secondarily to all mankind, what an important man he is, and how ill the world can afford to lose him in the prime of his powers and at the height of his usefulness.

THE SURFACE CAR COLLISION.

That a serious accident happened yesterday at the grade crossing of a north and south surface line and one running east and west need not occasion surprise. The wonder is that such accidents are not rather the rule than the exception. There are a great many perilous crossings of this character in New York—those at Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second Streets being conspicuous. Not only is there at all times danger that just what happened yesterday will happen daily or hourly, but it is emphasized and rendered acute by the zigzagging of other vehicles than cars through the tangle, and the rocket flight of the omnipresent automobile, more often than otherwise in charge of a reckless conductor. In the old days horses had more sense than drivers, and managed after they had learned the ways of the streets to keep out of trouble with great intelligence. But even the most intelligent horse has very little chance when directed by a driver who is not intelligent in a tangle of electric cars and motor vehicles moving in all directions faster than he can go. One who will watch for a few minutes at almost any hour of day or evening the congestion at our local Rugby Junction, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, will need good nerves, but if he can stand the strain he will be impressed with the fact that the opportunities for accidents are vastly more numerous than the accidents.

The New York motorman is surprisingly careful and skilful, and, considering the responsibilities which devolve upon him, makes it a rule to do the best he can. Generally he does surprisingly well. Riding on surface cars is statistically safer than riding in private carriages on country roads ever was, and considering the number of accidents escaped the number occurring is microscopically small.

THE PASSING OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

An interesting illustration of the tendency which is inducing a gradual substitution of electricity for steam in the operation of railroads originally built and equipped for locomotive traction is furnished by the New York Central management in its announced plans of electrically equipping its suburban branches in the central and western parts of this State to save its local traffic, which has been heavily cut into by independent trolley lines. A section of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, which has been leased by the New York Central, is to be equipped with electricity as quickly as possible, and when this is done the electric cars of the Central system can be run to and from all points along the southern shore of Lake Ontario. The Rochester and Suburban lines are also to be absorbed. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Road is pursuing the same policy, and already has some 185 miles of electric road in operation. The same is true of many important trunk lines.

The reasons which make it impossible for the locomotive to compete successfully with the trolley in one or another form in intramural traffic and a suburban service will gradually narrow the sphere of its usefulness, and it requires no great stretch of the imagination to predict that it will ultimately disappear altogether. This will be gradual, no doubt, but it seems to be inevitable. Its last useful function will be in drawing trains over long stretches of country furnishing little traffic but separating populous and important sections. The locomotive has performed a service of incalculable value in the world for something over a century, and may last well into its second century of life, but with all its modern refinements it is at best a crude and wasteful device, and neither crudity nor wastefulness has a permanent place in the economies of modern industrial organization.

"MILITARY GRAPHICS."

Under the title of "Military Graphics," Col. Larned, Professor of Drawing at West Point, contributes to the current numbers of The Journal of the Military Service Institution two papers of singular interest. The civilian who undertakes the reading of them under the natural impression that the writer aims to magnify his own office, will be convinced that it is an office of which the importance in modern war is very difficult to overrate.

Modern war, according to Col. Larned, is more and more coming to be dependent on knowledge of position. The enormous value of this knowledge was brought to the attention of all mankind in the Franco-Prussian war, in which the invaders knew actually more about the country in which they were operating than its native defenders. But the differences that have since been made in warfare separate the tactics of to-day from those of a generation ago, more widely than the latter were separated from those of Frederick the Great's time. "The three factors which have brought this about are, (1) the doubling of the effective range of rifle and artillery fire, (2) the increase in accuracy of fire-arms and improvement in marksmanship, and (3) the disappearance of smoke." All these things concur to enhance the importance of topographical knowledge and the usefulness of field sketching. Upon the British Army the lessons of modern war were entirely lost, as was exemplified in the most costly way in South Africa. Of Buller's operations on the Tugela Col. Larned says that "after a fortnight's campaign of disaster the English found themselves, with shattered prestige and heavy loss, worse off than when they started, having ascertained by bloody reconnoissance in force what they should have learned by the service of a body of officers technically trained in their profession." We have not committed that mistake, and drawing and field sketching, which in most services are accomplishments taught only to the staff, are at West Point imparted equally to cadets destined for the line of the army. We experienced the benefit of our system at Santiago, where the most valuable information Gen. Shafter possessed about the position in front of him was conveyed by a sketch made in the rain, under fire, with the stump of a lead pencil, on scraps of paper fastened together with a paste made of hardtack, by a subaltern of infantry, now Capt. Horace Maynard Reeve of the General Staff. Of the immense importance of "military graphics" in modern war, Col. Larned's papers make a vivid and impressive presentation.

HELPLESS CHINA!

It was perfectly superfluous for a Chinese Viceroy, "acting for the throne," to assure the Japanese Legation at Peking that China was not making any military preparations to resist Russian aggression in Manchuria. The more is the pity. If China had learned, even after the humiliating defeat that Japan inflicted on her seven years ago, the lesson of that defeat, and had employed experts to make her an army, in the modern sense of the word, out of the excellent and abundant material available, instead of relying upon Russia to "protect" her from her conqueror, there might now be no talk at all of Russian aggression upon China, in Manchuria or elsewhere.

President Roosevelt has laid it down, in one of his speeches, that there is no national condition so dangerous as great riches, combined with a total lack of preparation for national defense. He is now engaged in exemplifying that interesting truth, at the expense of the United States, not of America, but of Colombia. Colombia may not be rich, in our sense, but at least she has something that the President covets. The remark is equally applicable to China and can be applied to that ancient empire with less invidiousness. When the statesmen of China beat their grafting hooks into swords, they will be listened to, on questions affecting the interests and even the integrity of their own country, with more respect and less impatience than is the case at present.

THE SIZE OF THE ARMY.

Gen. Allen, the Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, in his interesting annual report, just published, strongly deprecates the proposal of a further reduction in the number of American troops in the islands. That number he puts at 18,000, although, according to the latest official returns from Washington, it is but 13,480. The native Filipinos are very effective, according to this authority, and more use should be made of them as soldiers. But still, in view of the disturbed condition of many districts in the islands, it would not be safe to reduce the number of American regulars.

If this view be accepted, it seems to settle in the negative the question of any further reduction in the army. The coast artillery, some 13,000, must be kept at its authorized strength if we are to have the benefit of the money we have spent upon fortifications. The infantry and cavalry are needed not only as the indispensable nucleus of our National defense, but also for a National police. They are more urgently needed for this purpose in view of the position in favor of free riot taken by many of the labor organizations, and of the efforts of those organizations to weaken the militia. A force unaffected by local or class sympathy, which can be trusted to enforce the law and maintain order, without fear or favor, is all the more necessary.

The present authorized strength of the army, about 60,000 men, is much below Gen. Miles's modest estimate of one soldier to every thousand of population. It seems that it cannot safely be reduced.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A correspondent of The Evening Post who signs himself "Idealist" takes our good neighbor and occasional ally somewhat severely to task for printing as an advertisement just before election the full text of Mr. McClellan's speech in Durland's Academy. After praising The Post for the fearlessness with which it had "pointed out the disreputable means by which Tammany Hall recruits itself financially, and the loathsome character of its blood money," the Idealist says:

> Your financial manager, however, on the eve of each voting day in the two years named has accepted this very money in return for publishing Tammany campaign documents, and it has prompted me to wonder whether this particular financial man errs through lack of information or whether you are all Pharisees, ultimately. Of course, I quite understand that Tammany does not pay value; the tone of your editorials precludes that.

To this The Post replies: "Our advertising columns are for sale, except when the matter offered is indecent or dishonest. Having printed the essential parts of Mr. McClellan's speeches as news, there certainly could be no valid objection to printing one entire as an advertisement. We do not imagine that many of our readers perused it, or that any were converted by it." The restrictions upon the use of its advertising columns which The Post here announces are practically those imposed by The Times, but in this particular case we reached a different conclusion, for the McClellan speech was offered to us as well as to The Post, and the $300 that would have gone with it was an object of affectionate interest in our business office, even if it was Tammany money. But though we have published such advertisements before, and expect to publish them again, this time we thought ourselves obliged to refuse, because accompanying the speech and forming a portion of the advertisement were headlines which seemed to us obviously inaccurate and likely to mislead readers who lacked the professional keenness in distinguishing between advertising matter and a newspaper's own opinions. These headlines called the speech a "Masterly Arraignment of the Low Administration," spoke of "Millions Squandered," and otherwise departed from what we considered the truth. We would have reprinted for money statements of Mr. McClellan that we had already printed as news, but we would not put over them headlines that to some or many people would have seemed our own, and, as it was all or nothing, it had to be nothing, so far as we were concerned. The Post reached a different decision, concerning which we can only say that the point at issue lay on the very border line between propriety and impropriety, and far be it from us to decide exactly where the line should be drawn or to declare that we are sure our neighbor was wrong because we are sure that we were right.

—Our inquiry as to what it is that whales spout and how high they spout whatever it is, touched, as we expected, a chord literally responsive, and, though a good many of the responses have been jeers at us for even doubting that these interesting creatures can and frequently do emit lofty "columns of water" from their spiracles, we note with satisfaction that all the responders who really know what they are talking about, and do not trust to legend or very distant observations, assure us that our doubts can quite safely be turned into certainties—in other words, that whales spout air, not water, and that the height of what is seen depends wholly upon the difference in temperature between the whale's breath and the atmosphere into which he sends it, consequently the "column," which in the north sometimes deserves the epithet "lofty," in the tropics is comparatively small or disappears altogether. The most interesting of the letters on the subject thus far received is from Mr. J. E. Daniels, a far-wandering New Zealander, now a resident of Brooklyn. He once lived at Hilo, in the Hawaiian Islands, and he remembers that on a day when he was walking along the beach of a lagoon which forms an indentation in the coast near Hilo Bay he saw a memorable sight. "A large whale," he writes, "rose inside the reef and swam rapidly to a point probably not more than a hundred yards from where I was. Secreting myself behind a near-by group of cocoa palms, I had the pleasure of watching the great animal's antics for some ten or fifteen minutes before he was disturbed by native fishermen. He spouted a number of times and the appearance of the 'blow,' which I had previously witnessed on several occasions from a much greater distance (when the discharge resembled that from a fire engine hose) was exactly like the escape of steam from an exhaust pipe. For a space of several feet above his head nothing was visible. Above this point the condensing vapor assumed the appearance of steam. Frank Bullon says the 'blow' is nothing more nor less than the warm breath of the animal condensing in the colder air. I am sure he is quite right. As you suggest, it is not unlikely that a small quantity of sea water is sometimes 'spouted' also, inasmuch as the whale frequently spouts while moving with comparative rapidity through the water while his body is so nearly submerged that some water must be thrown up with the mass of vapor. I don't believe any considerable quantity of water gets into the orifice through which he spouts." Of course, this is not proof that whales never spout solid water, but it tends that way, and, as the anatomists say that whales couldn't spout water if they wanted to never so, we are calmly confident that all the people who think they have seen them do so ought to think again instead of trusting their own eyes too implicitly.

—When Secretary Hay gets a little leisure—which, judging from present indications, won't be this week or next—he could not please more people or satisfy a more burning or more legitimate curiosity than by explaining just what he meant when he said that the inhabitants of Panama, when they determined—or were determined—on having another little revolution, "went to work with that talent for prompt and secret organization for which there is no parallel among people of Northern blood." Since when has the ability to which he refers been considered a "talent," to be mentioned with apparent admiration by eminent Secretaries of State or other exponents and supporters of orderly government? As for revolutions and revolutionists in general, we folks in the United States, mindful of our own history, are less disposed to harshness than the citizens of some other countries, but it has usually been held by most of us that the South and Central Americans have tended to abuse their right of rebellion, and that they exercised it oftener than was really necessary. However, we live to learn, and if Secretary Hay commends their "talent for prompt and secret organization," it must be at least worth studying anew.

—Perhaps there is nothing ominous in the fact that right after election the bronze gates at the Sixty-fourth Street entrance to Central Park have been stolen—and then again, perhaps there is. At any rate, we incline to the belief, which is also a fear, that some people in the city will see in this incident, coming at just this time, a confirmation of their worst apprehensions and a most alarming prophecy concerning the events of the next two years. We ourselves have no idea that the stealing of these gates was a natural consequence of the election, or, indeed, had even the remotest connection with it, but we cannot speak for Dr. Parkhurst, to mention only one New Yorker out of many whose expectations are—well, say the reverse of rosy. And the gates really were stolen at an unfortunate epoch—there's no doubt of that. The theft looks significant of several things, even though it is probably quite commonplace.

MERCHANTS' CRITICISM OF MAJOR WOODBURY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial this morning on the subject of the merchants and Commissioner Woodbury does not fully state the facts and indicates a misapprehension on your part. The circumstances which led to the action against Commissioner Woodbury may be briefly summed up as follows:

When his order was promulgated, before Nov. 24 of last year, stating that after that date ashes and garbage would no longer be collected by his department, I called upon the Commissioner, who informed me that the service had only been temporarily withdrawn; that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had recently given him an extra allowance with which to increase his equipment, but as the law required that all purchases of that sort be made by public letting, it would be thirty days before bids could be obtained, and some little time longer before the equipment could be delivered; after that time, however, he stated that he would be in a position to again remove ashes and garbage, and would do so.

A short time later a meeting of the Street Cleaning Committee of the Board of Aldermen was held in the Aldermanic Chamber, to which members of this association were invited. At that meeting Commissioner Woodbury made a plea for more money, which, I believe, was not given. He stated after the meeting to the President of this association and myself that he would welcome an amendment to the charter which made it mandatory upon him to remove ashes and garbage, in which case he could compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen to give him money enough to do it.

Acting on his suggestion, in February last we had prepared and incorporated in a Street Cleaning bill, then before the Legislature, an amendment to the charter which removed any doubt as to the Commissioner's duty. As a matter of courtesy to Mr. Woodbury, this amendment was submitted to him. Notwithstanding that it had been introduced at his suggestion, it did not receive his support, and we went to his Honor the Mayor, who promptly approved of it and instructed Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman, the administration's representative at Albany, to advocate it.

About one month later I again called upon the Commissioner, to ascertain whether he had obtained the equipment which he told me in November would be added and would enable him to remove ashes and garbage from business buildings. This time another excuse was given—the excuse being that the needs of the department, in view of the snow and ice of the Winter, would require his full service. This, notwithstanding that the carting of snow and ice is provided for by a special emergency fund, from which he may draw for the hiring of extra wagons and carts—but he would remove our ashes and garbage in the Spring.

Taking him at his word, I again called upon him after the Winter was over, and this time the promise was to renew the service during the Summer months, when the houses in the residential districts would be closed and he could then transfer carts to the business section. The Summer came and went, and nothing more was heard of this promise. In the meantime, however, an action had been brought to obtain a judicial declaration on the meaning of the statute, which thus far had been construed only by Commissioner Woodbury and the Corporation Counsel. Is a Commissioner not to be criticised whose official acts in dealing with the business men of this city are characterized by a series of excuses and broken promises?

In your editorial you say: "We doubt, however, if they had the right to sustain their petition by allegations which are widely at variance with the facts of the case." I beg to correct this misstatement. Nothing has been said at variance in the slightest with any facts in the case, and if other acts of Commissioner Woodbury have been criticised in this connection, he can answer those criticisms if they are unjust. Perhaps he will tell us how much money has been wasted in experimenting with furnaces for the burning of garbage before obtaining a result, when he could have gone to some other city and have seen such furnaces in practical operation at a much less cost, and at a greater efficiency. This criticism is not extraneous; if a public official can waste money in needless experiments merely for the purpose of obtaining the credit, if credit there be, of doing pioneer work which has already been done, taxpayers deprived of a service to which they are admittedly entitled may justly criticise such experiments, for the reason that they take money from the department which might be applied to the better advantage of the taxpayer.

If his failure to properly clean the east side fish market, after concentrating the pushcart peddlers there had resulted in disease, which it might well have done but for the interference of the Board of Health, is that not a just cause for comment and criticism on the part of any citizen? In a discussion in which the efficiency of the Commissioner has been brought into question, are merchants not justified in complaining, as the Canal Street merchants did, of carts driven through that street filled with ashes and garbage and without covers, distributing their refuse as they pass? Here again the interference of the Board of Health, by the arrest of twenty of Commissioner Woodbury's drivers, was necessary before the merchants obtained relief from that nuisance.

All of these things are subjects of legitimate criticism of the conduct of an administrative official of the City of New York, and they are all facts easily capable of verification.

I may add that the service that the merchants have asked of Commissioner Woodbury is a service that former Commissioners had no difficulty in rendering, and is a service to which, as taxpayers, they are undoubtedly entitled.

The output of ashes and garbage of a large business building is not as great as the output of a number of apartment houses covering the same territory, and the Commissioner does not deny that he could and would cart these ashes and garbage if they were the output of such apartment houses. O. L. GRAFF.

Secretary Retail Dry Goods Association.
New York, Nov. 8, 1903.

"THE GOVERNMENT RIGHT OR WRONG."

From The New York Herald, Nov. 8.

Politicians Up in the Mountains of Colombia Can No Longer Suppress Panama from a Distance as the Robber Barons of the Rhine Lorded It Over the Dwellers in the Plains—That Consideration Should Make Every American Support the Government.

The die is cast. President Roosevelt has decided to virtually recognize the independent existence of the new Republic of Panama.

As patriots, as practical men, Americans of every shade of opinion should accept the accomplished fact and support the Government. The question whether Mr. Roosevelt be right or wrong is one that concerns the future. The people at the polls, perhaps indeed the delegates at the next Republican Convention, will render a verdict on that point and will pronounce upon his decision, either indorsing it as just, prudent, and statesmanlike or condemning it as iniquitous, shortsighted, and reckless.

One fact is indisputable—Mr. Roosevelt has the courage of his convictions. No more striking contrast with his predecessor could be imagined. The one by throwing down the reins to a jingo Congress under the influence of a jingo press made possible the Spanish-American war; the other, with excessive self-confidence, voluntarily accepts the heavy responsibility of a Central American policy that may yet involve the United States in foreign complications.

For the moment, however, the prospect is very smiling. England's interests were safeguarded when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed. France has none that will not benefit from the intervention of the United States. It is now a virtual certainty that the Panama Canal will be constructed. Thus the French bondholders will receive whatever balance of the $40,000,000 purchase money may be left by those who organized the new Panama company purely as a financial speculation.

So far, then, as Europe is concerned there are no clouds on the horizon for the United States. But even if there were it would be but one more incentive to the people to uphold the Government. The birth of a new republic on the Isthmus does not lessen the engineering difficulties of the Panama route for an interoceanic canal, but it materially improves the political conditions under which that route may be secured by the United States.

As an independent newspaper, and therefore as one without political prejudices or obligations, The Herald frankly admits that the time has gone by when controversy about the superiority, respectively, of the Panama and Nicaragua routes could be profitable. Such a controversy in facts is no longer possible. The latest uprising on the Isthmus and the attitude of the Washington Administration toward it have at last given the merit of settling the canal question. The waterway is to be constructed along the Panama route.

To-day then it is of vital importance that opposition to it should cease. Neither The New York Times nor Senator Morgan can undo the events of the last few days or hope to change the attitude of the Government, now that it is pledged to a certain line of action. The country is at what may prove to be a turning point in its history. At such a moment there can be neither Democrats nor Republicans, neither supporters of the Panama project nor advocates of the Nicaragua route—there are only Americans, and it is their duty to support the Government, right or wrong.

NUGGETS.

Honored.

Some men have such queer ideas of things that they buy their way into public office for the purpose of being "honored at the hands of their fellow-citizens."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Correct Understanding.

The Count—And has se young lady a sufficient dot?

Her Father—Say, Count, understand it's me that's got the dough, but I'll do the fair thing by her—see?—Chicago News.

Money as a Sign.

"Do you regard money as the supreme test of success?" asked the man with the artistic temperament.

"No," answered the practical person; "but the absence of it is a pretty sure sign of failure."—Washington Star.

Mistook the Symptoms.

He—Look at that woman on the other side of the street waving her hands about her head. Is she practicing physical culture?

She—Mercy, no! She's describing her new hat to another woman.—Chicago News.

The Congressman's Greeting.

Eminent Statesman—Hello, Scummins! What are you doing in Washington? How are you, anyway?

Constituent—Not very well, Senator. I'm suffering from that "out of a job" feeling.—Chicago Tribune.

THE BELLS OF LONG AGO.

Arthur Lewis Tubbs in Christian Intelligencer.

Through memory they are chiming still,
Those bells of long ago
With undulating tones that like a peaceful river flow;
At twilight when I sit alone beside my window here,
They come like voices from the past in cadence sweet and clear.

Those village bells, those silvery knells,
I hear them sounding soft and low,
Those bells of long ago.

'Tis Sabbath evening soft with June, how mellow is the sky;
The bird to seek its quiet nest on weary wing goes by,
The rose that opened to the morn and blushed to see its light,
Droops now, and hides the dewy kiss of nature's fond good-night.
O, peaceful Sabbath bells, what love your echo tells;
Sweet doth your music ever flow,
Dear bells of long ago.

Another picture comes to view, a joyous band a bright;
I see a gay and happy throng in concourse of delight
They're marching to the little church, shy miss and bashful swain,
While friends with blossoms strew their path—it is a marriage train.
Glad wedding bells, their cadence swells
In sweetest tones that hearts may know,
Love-bells of long ago.

But now there comes a sadder scene that lingers through the years,
To touch the heart with sorrow's pang and fill the eyes with tears.
A grave is in the churchyard made, and, though the earth be fair,
One who was more than dear to me at sleep is resting there.
O, pitying bells, 'tis hope that tells
Heaven's message in your peaceful flow,
Sweet bells of long ago.

PIUS'S FIRST CONSISTORY

Mgrs. Merry del Val and Callegari Are Made Cardinals.

ALLOCUTION BY THE PONTIFF

He Laments the Church's Loss of Temporal Power and the Efforts to Destroy the Liberty of Catholics.

ROME, Nov. 9.—The first Secret Consistory of the new Pontificate was held to-day.

The inhabitants of this city had been looking forward with unusual interest to the Consistory, principally because it was the first to be held by Pope Pius X., but the meeting of the Cardinals was quite simple and private, the pomp and ceremony of the Vatican Court being reserved for the Public Consistory, which will be held on Thursday. Only the Pope and the Cardinals were present to-day. The latter, according to custom, gathered somewhat early in an antechamber near the hall of the Consistory, whence they passed into the hall, the many Papal Guards in attendance rendering them sovereign honors. Every one except Pope Pius showed excitement. The Pontiff rose at his usual hour, and, after a private mass, he partook of a cup of coffee and went for a brisk walk in the third loggia, returning in time to dress for the ceremony.

The Pontiff walked from his apartment accompanied only by the personages in immediate attendance on him. As he entered the Hall of the Consistory the picture produced was very striking, the red gowns of the Cardinals and the white robes and gold and red mantle of the Pope giving a pleasing coloring to the scene. The commanding appearance of the Pontiff was somewhat softened by his silver hair, under which his blue eyes gleamed with pleasure and friendliness. He wore the full pontifical robes, which are only used at a Secret Consistory once in each pontificate, namely, for the first one.

When the Pope had seated himself on the throne all those present, one by one, paid him homage, after which the master of ceremonies called upon all but those authorized to take part in the Consistory to leave the hall, which was done. When the doors had been closed and a guard had been stationed before them outside, Pope Pius, in a harmonious voice, intoned a prayer. Cardinal Oreglia, Dean of the Sacred College, then stood up and in a few words thanked the Pontiff for having put aside his private preferences and accepted the burden of the Church.

The Pope replied in an allocution which received universal approbation. He began by recalling that at first he wished to decline the pontifical dignity. He said:

"Knowing the duties resting on a Roman Pontiff, it is not strange if we considered ourselves unfit for the task, for, as we saw the apostolic duties, we judged they could not be properly carried out with our strength, as we recognized that on rising to the Papal throne our greatest study must be to give the most force to religion and to rectify errors. All this, considering our great weakness, frightened us, but God willed to elevate us to this dignity, we trust in His help to sustain us. Before all, our efforts will be to retain the faith inviolate and to provide for the eternal salvation of all, without saving ourselves any trouble or fatigue."

"For truth's sake it is necessary that in governing the Church the Pontiff should appear to be free and not the subject of any power. But this is not the case, and that is what we lament, as being a grave injury to the Church.

"Your precious help and advice, my venerable brothers, assist us in fulfilling the duties of our most important office, as we shall always ask for your counsel under all grave circumstances. Thus, each of you sustaining part of the immense weight resting upon us, our services will be extended not only to the faithful, but to the whole world. We shall not follow any path but that of our predecessors, namely, to restore all in Christ. As Christ is truth, we must go toward truth."

Continuing, the Pope enumerated all that was necessary to reach this end, added that he knew there would be no obstacles to his work, and said:

"The Pope, in his office, cannot separate the faith from politics. Therefore, he being the head and sovereign ruler of the most perfect society, namely, the Church, instituted among men and of men strictly composed, he certainly must wish that between him and the Princes of the world and the rulers of public affairs mutual relations should exist, if he wishes to provide for this society liberty for Catholics in all parts of the world. Efforts are now being made to destroy the liberty of the Catholic truth, which the Church must absolutely oppose, as that is not promotion of liberty, but corruption of liberty. However, following the Redeemer, we must pity and pardon the sinners, while trying by all means to become reconciled with them."

In conclusion the Pope said:

"We trust to accomplish what our predecessors could not reach—that truth shall overcome everywhere the errors of injustice. We shall persist in this struggle and if all our desires are not completely satisfied, certainly, with the help of God, we shall succeed in having the empire of truth established and consolidated among all good people and propagated to all others who are ill-disposed."

Then the real business of the day was proceeded with, the appointment of two Cardinals, Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, and Mgr. Callegari, Archbishop of Padua, being announced by the Pope, who said in Latin: "What have you to say?" In response the Cardinals raised their caps as a sign of affirmation on the part of their Eminences.

This was all, so every doubt was laid at rest for the present regarding the appointment of another American Cardinal.

The confirmation of the appointments of the Rev. J. J. Harty as Archbishop of Manila, of the Rev. Pedro Gonsalez y Estrada as Bishop of Havana, and of the Right Rev. Maximilian Reynoso y Delcoral as Titular Bishop of Nocosares, followed. Among the other appointments confirmed were those of the Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick as Bishop of Cebu, Philippine Islands, and the Rev. Manuel Orne y Vivanco as Bishop of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. The Rev. B. J. Broderick, (formerly of Hartford, Conn.,) the Auxiliary Bishop of Havana, was appointed Titular Bishop of Giulianopoli.

At the close of the Consistory the Pope rose and bestowed the apostolic blessing, after which he returned to his apartments.

Cardinal Merry del Val held a reception later and received congratulations on his appointment in the beautiful Borgia apartment. He received thousands of telegrams, including many from America. The Rev. Francis H. Wall, rector of the Church of the Holy Rosary, New York, congratulated him in the name of Archbishop Farley. All the members of the Papal aristocracy, the diplomats accredited to the Vatican, and the clergy of Rome paid their respects to the new Cardinal. Bishop Labrecque represented Canada, where Cardinal Merry del Val was the first Apostolic Delegate. The American College sent a delegation to congratulate the Cardinal.

The parents of Cardinal Merry del Val, who came here from Spain so as to be in Rome on the occasion of his elevation to the Cardinalate, showed great delight and emotion at the honor conferred on their son.

NO REQUESTS TO THE POPE.

Denial of Stories Regarding Negotiations Between President Roosevelt and the Holy See.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Some annoyance has been caused to the President by the publication of stories to the effect that he has been in communication with the Pope respecting the creation of another American Cardinal, and it was stated to-day by authority that "the President has made no request upon the Pope for the appointment of an American Cardinal either directly or indirectly, in any way, shape, or manner."

It also is declared to be untrue that any relative of the President has visited the Vatican as his representative in Church affairs.

It is furthermore stated that there is "no foundation for the story that the President has requested that a Cardinal be sent to attend the World's Fair. No such suggestion has been made by the Government of the United States, and the President has invited no one of royal blood or other rank to attend the fair."

KAISER'S CONDITION GOOD

He Worked Several Hours Yesterday and Received Ministers.

Prof. Orth Says Not the Slightest Suspicion of Any Dangerous Formation Exists—German People's Concern.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The latest news regarding the condition of Emperor William is that it remains satisfactory. He worked several hours this afternoon on Government business and wrote a long telegram to King Edward congratulating him on his birthday.

The following bulletin was issued this morning at the New Palace, Potsdam:

"Inflammation, which naturally follows as a reaction from the operation, already is diminishing. We can, therefore, be satisfied with the appearance of the left vocal chord. Nevertheless, the healing of the little wound will probably require another week.

"The Emperor's general condition is good. His temperature and pulse are normal.

"VON LEUTHOLD,
"SCHMIDT,
"ILBERG."

Prof. Bernhard Fraenkel, the eminent throat specialist of Berlin University, in an interview to-day with the correspondent of The Associated Press, said:

"The public concern about the Emperor's condition is unwarranted. The facts are absolutely as stated in this morning's bulletin. The people are only agitated because they remember that the first reports about Emperor Frederick did not disclose his true malady, but this time the bulletin is correct. You can reassure America."

Prof. Johannes Orth, the famous cancer specialist, said:

"I authorize you to declare as explicitly as possible that not the slightest suspicion of any dangerous formation exists. It is a matter explained in any ordinary laryngological book. With persons who, like the Emperor, are compelled by their professional duties to speak often in public, there are often formations on the vocal cords which we call polypuses. They are, of course, a hindrance to the voice, and accordingly these excrescences are removed. As for the rest, I am unacquainted with the clinical side of the case, but I believe I am warranted in saying that the Emperor in eight days will again have full possession of his vocal powers."

The story of the day concerning the Emperor is not the story of the bulletins, of the telegrams from foreign sovereigns, or of the sympathetic inquiries of the Ambassadors, but of the regret and concern of the people.

"It is worth being ill to receive a thing like this," his Majesty is reported as saying when some chrysanthemums sent to him by three workingwomen were handed to him this morning.

The Emperor makes light of his illness, and has asked the members of his family to act precisely as heretofore. He feels the change from his uncommonly active life to be enforced quiet, but he declines to be relieved altogether of the routine business of State, and to-day received in audience the heads of his private Cabinets and Chancellor von Bülow.

The Emperor felt the excrescence in his throat before the Wiesbaden meeting, but he decided to postpone the operation until after seing the Czar, out of deference to the Russian Emperor, and because he had no time.

Persons near the Emperor say he did not display the slightest nervousness preceding or during the operation.

His Majesty informed his physicians that he was opposed to any attempt to disguise the character of his ailment, and gave them stringent orders to inform him fully of its nature, and to make public their conclusions, asserting that the people had a right to know the condition of their ruler. The promptness with which Prof. Orth's analysis was published did much to soothe public concern.

KAISER'S VOICE WAS GOOD.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says a statement telegraphed from Berlin to the effect that the polypus in Emperor William's throat had been growing for some months causes surprise, since the Kaiser's voice was remarkably clear and resonant when he proposed Emperor Francis Joseph's health at the banquet at the Hofburg seven weeks ago.

His Majesty's appearance was that of a man in hard training, without a superfluous ounce of flesh. He was considerably thinner than seven or eight years back.

RUSSIAN ARMENIANS' ANGER.

Confiscation of Church Property Has Converted the Whole Population Into Rebels.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Systematic agitation, say The Times's Russian correspondents, has been organized in the Russian provinces of Armenia, where the confiscation of the Church property has converted the whole of the native population into rebels. Enormous crowds assemble in the churches and violent speeches are made, followed by the singing of revolutionary hymns.

At Achalkalsky, in Tiflis Government, a midnight mass was celebrated, at which a young woman delivered a fiery harangue. The proceedings concluded with solemn maledictions on the Russian Government.

At a village near Erivan the peasants were summoned to give up the Church property, and a Commissioner of Police, in order to terrorize the crowd, struck the Mayor in the face. The Mayor replied by knocking down the Commissioner and trampling on him. It was all the police could do to rescue their chief.

DOMINICAN PORT BOMBARDED.

Government Gunboat Attacks Macoris—Two German Cruisers Sent to Santo Domingo City.

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 8.—A Dominican gunboat, which returned here last night from Macoris, reports having been fired upon there. The damage done is not known. Macoris is still in the hands of the revolutionists.

The fascia of the revolutionists are approaching Santo Domingo. There was firing, which only lasted a short time, this morning outside the city.

There are no foreign warships in the port. The United States cruiser Baltimore arrived here yesterday morning, and subsequently left for Samana, in order to protect the Clyde Line steamer Caroline and convoy her to Puerto Plata, which is held by the forces of the revolutionists to discharge her cargo.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Nov. 9.—The German steamer Athen, having been forbidden to land her passengers and cargo at Santo Domingo, returned here on Saturday and reported the facts to the German flagship Vineta, whereupon the commander of that vessel dispatched the cruisers Panther and Gazelle to Santo Domingo.

The Athen returned to Santo Domingo yesterday morning, and it is reported that she will ignore the blockade under the protection of the German warships.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 8.—Gen. Jimines and thirty revolutionists have arrived at Cape Haitien. The Government of Haiti protests against their disembarking. It is believed that the Dominican revolution cannot last longer than a few days. It is generally thought that it will end in favor of Jimines, who will probably try to disembark at some point near Santo Domingo.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 9.—Commander Metz of the United States gunboat Newport received paramotory orders to-day to coal at once and sail for Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. The coaling was rushed, and at 7:30 o'clock the Newport fired a gun to summon such members of her crew as had received shore leave. At 9 P. M. the vessel steamed down the river, proceeding immediately to sea.

Commander Metz refused to discuss his orders, but said they were "Urgent."

RUSSIAN PEASANTS ROUSED.

Two Revolutionary Movements Manifest Among Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Times prints a communication from a correspondent who declares that two phases of discontent are manifest among the Russian peasants. The first is a sort of agricultural terrorist movement, spontaneous, disorganized, and violent. It is not considered dangerous, as the mass of the peasantry are sufficiently intelligent to understand that incendiarism will not improve their position.

The second movement is far more dangerous. It does not approve of violence, and consists in forming "fraternal unions" among the peasants for political purposes. The peasants contrive to meet and discuss economic questions and read revolutionary pamphlets, in which they are assisted by the Revolutionary Socialist Party. In order to discredit the movement the authorities strive to impute to the fraternal unions acts of incendiarism.

The correspondent then describes the trial of nine peasants on charges of incendiarism at Petrovsk. All were acquitted. The public Prosecutor made the damaging admission that the propaganda of militant Socialism "has penetrated right down to the depths of the masses and the peasant class, and reaches the most distant and obscure corners of the empire."

ITALIAN FINANCE MINISTER KILLS HIMSELF AT NAPLES.

Signor Rosano Commits Suicide Because of Attacks by the Socialists, Who Charged Him with Corruption.

NAPLES, Nov. 9.—The new Minister of Finance, Signor Rosano, committed suicide by shooting himself last night. He was found dead this morning in his room, a revolver at his side.

Last evening the Minister ordered one of his servants to wake him early this morning, as he had to leave Naples for Rome. When the servant entered the bedroom he found the Minister was not there, and going in search of him, discovered Signor Rosano in the library seated at his desk, with his legs wrapped in a rug and his head resting on his arms. The servant first thought the Minister was asleep, but he noticed a pistol on the floor and then, examining the Minister's body, he saw a pistol shot wound just under the heart.

An exciting scene followed the alarm given by the servant. Signora Rosano and her two daughters rushed screaming into the library, and the whole house and neighborhood were soon in an uproar.

Signor Rosano left a letter to his wife in which he said:

"I am an honest man and die as an honest man, but during the last month such a violent storm of accusations has poured over me that I cannot resist it. The future will render me justice. I pardon my enemies, who have injured me so much. You also must forgive them.

"The principal accusation against Signor Rosano was that he received 1,000 from an Anarchist, Bergamasco, to use his influence to have Bergamasco released from police surveillance, which compelled him to live constantly at a stated place. This, it is said, the Minister succeeded in doing. The Roma last evening published a letter from Bergamasco confirming the accusation.

When a young man Signor Rosano tried to commit suicide for love of a woman, who later became his wife. He was one of the greatest of Italian lawyers, and was born in 1847.

ROME, Nov. 9.—Since the formation of the new Cabinet the Socialists had attacked Signor Rosano, charging him with corruption in his political career, challenging him to disprove the charges, and adding that otherwise they would bring the matter up at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies.

It was at first announced from Naples that the Minister had been stricken with apoplexy and died while taking a train for Rome. Later, however, it became known that he had committed suicide, which caused a great sensation and much excited comment.

Signor Rosano had grave family troubles, due to the conduct of his three sons. He was at one time obliged to publish a statement that he would not hold himself responsible for their actions. One of the sons is supposed to be in the United States, where he is said to be employed as a detective. The Socialist paper Avanti says that this son may have been one of the causes of his father's suicide, as he is rumored to have in his possession documents compromising Signor Rosano, which it is said he was ready to sell to the highest bidder.

At a Council of Ministers to-day it was decided that Signor Luzzatti should assume charge of the Ministry of Finance until the appointment of a successor to Signor Rosano.

The funeral of Signor Rosano will take place to-morrow, and will be at the expense of the State. The Government will be represented by Ministers Tedesco and Tittoni. King Victor Emmanuel, having left last evening for the island of Monte Cristo, which has no telegraphic communication with the mainland, does not yet know of the suicide of the Finance Minister.

ARMENIAN SLAYER'S IDENTITY.

It Is Believed the London Murderer and Suicide Was Dickran Derakian, Formerly of Middleborough, Mass.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A formal verdict of murder and suicide was returned to-day as a result of the inquest on the bodies of the latest victims of the Armenian feud.

The names of the two members of the Hentchakist Society murdered here recently were both given as Krikorian, while the name of the murderer and suicide is now said to be Dickran, alias Gorgie Yangie.

The police testified that the assassin's Christian name was Dickran, that he came from Turkey, and that he had resided for some time at "Middleburgh, United States." (Middleboro, Mass.?) His revolvers, which were made in America, were quite new.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Nov. 9.—An Armenian named Dickran Derakian, who was employed in a shoe factory here up to last Spring, left for London several months ago, and is believed in the Armenian colony that he is the man who assassinated two delegates to the Hentchakist Convention in London last week and then committed suicide.

Derakian left this country in April with the intention of going to Armenia. He was forbidden to enter that country, and at once went to London, where he had since remained, frequently writing to his friends here until two weeks ago, since when no word has been received from him. He was known here as an outspoken revolutionist, a man of nervous temperament, but audaciously bold. He is described as being about thirty years of age, rather slightly built, beardless and when here he wore a sandy mustache.

An incident in his early life, the details of which he never confided to his friends here, but which he intimated had to do with atrocities committed upon his family by Turkish soldiers, embittered him against everything Turkish, and his hatred made him a most radical revolutionist. He boarded with a family in Jackson Street, and in the evenings addressed groups of Armenians, counseling the most radical moves on behalf of their country.

BALFOUR NOT ALARMED BY FAR EAST SITUATION

Speech by British Premier at London Lord Mayor's Banquet.

He Thinks the Balkan Question More Serious Than the Manchurian Trouble—Address by Mr. Choate.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The new Lord Mayor, Sir James T. Ritchie, gave the usual Nov. 9 State banquet in the historic Guildhall last night. About 1,200 guests were present. Premier Balfour was the guest of honor. Many other notabilities attended the banquet, including United States Ambassador Choate and the other foreign envoys, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Foreign Minister Lansdowne, Colonial Secretary Lyttleton, Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Marlborough, and ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer C. T. Ritchie, (brother of the Lord Mayor.)

Prior to the banquet the Lord and Lady Mayoress held a reception, at which Mr. Choate, the first prominent personage to arrive, was enthusiastically cheered.

After the banquet the Lord Mayor passed the loving cup and then proposed the health of the King, from whom he read a message of congratulation. A toast to the Queen followed. In proposing the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers" the Lord Mayor paid a graceful tribute to the late Lord Salisbury.

Premier Balfour prefaced his speech in reply to the toast with a lengthy and touching reference to the life and work of his distinguished predecessor. Addressing himself to current topics Mr. Balfour said he would carefully avoid referring to party politics and would endeavor not even to touch the fringe of the fiscal question.

Concerning the situation in the Far East, Mr. Balfour said there was every reason to feel sanguine that it would have no serious outcome. He based this assurance on the passionate desire of the Czar of Russia to promote general peace, and on the fact that Japan, as the ally of Great Britain, would be certain to display moderation, discretion, and judgment in her demands, as well as firmness in enforcing them.

Mr. Balfour said that the Macedonian question raised issues more difficult and more complicated than even those of the Far East, because it touched the almost perennial difficulty of the government of its European subjects by the Sublime Porte. This question had been the cause of infinite political complications and serious wars, bringing anxiety to every Court in Europe. It was impossible that a disease of such long standing could be instantaneously cured, but he was convinced that the question must ultimately be settled by the concert of Europe, which could not more effectively carry out its designs than through the medium of those great powers, Russia and Austria, which had undertaken to deal with the situation.

Referring to Alaska, Premier Balfour said:

"The danger arising from the uncertain and disputed frontiers in the case between the British Empire and the United States has been decided for all time. I regret that the decision has not been favorable to the claims of this country, but the two small islands, the loss of which to Canada has aroused such great feeling, are really valueless from a strategic and military point of view. We regret the exact tenor of the decision, but, however the balance of advantage went, the gain to the United States or the loss to Canada is nothing compared with the final removal of this subject of dispute between the two great countries. The decision must be loyally accepted, for the removal of so serious a controversy is an inestimable boon."

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour said that the growth of the international spirit and the tendency toward frank dealings between the Western powers were well exemplified in the treaty recently concluded between France and Great Britain. The nations, he declared, must feel that it was a crime to enter into war. The Premier congratulated Lord Lansdowne on the strides he has made in the direction of arbitration, when Minister of Foreign Affairs, and said that in no period of like length had any man done more to promote international peace.

The toast of "The Naval and Military Forces of the Empire" was responded to by Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lieut. Gen. Lord Grenfell.

Ambassador Choate, responding to the toast of "The Foreign Ministers," invited the Lord Mayor to go to the United States and visit the St. Louis Exposition during his term of office, guaranteeing that should he be able to do so the enthusiastic reception would be repeated "with all its pomp and paraphernalia." The Lord Mayor, Mr. Choate said, would be greeted in the United States with a degree of enthusiasm greater than ever displayed by Americans toward any visitor from England.

After speaking felicitously on the subject of King Edward's birthday, the Ambassador alluded to the Alaskan boundary decision, which, he said, was a happy ending to the only matter of controversy that threatened at any time to create mischief and distrust between these two great English-speaking peoples." While he believed that ample justice had been done, the result, Mr. Choate said, was due more than anything else to the good sense, justice, courage, and devotion to duty of Lord Chief Justice Aiverstone. The speaker paid a tribute to the magnanimity of the Canadians, and said that the termination of the controversy had made both countries better friends.

Mr. Choate then paid a graceful and feeling tribute to the memory of the late British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Michael Herbert, who, he said, "possessed a combination of qualities rarely, if ever, found in any single man to fit him for such a great office and its great duties." He suggested that the United States and Great Britain unite in honoring Sir Michael's memory by selecting some magnificent mountain peak on the line of demarkation of the Alaskan boundary and "affixing thereto the name of Herbert, so that for all time to come it may stand as a monument to his splendid service, noble character, and great achievements."

The remainder of Mr. Choate's speech, which was greeted with great enthusiasm, was devoted to humorous sallies, and caused much laughter.

"The Bench and Law" was responded to by Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, who referred briefly to the Alaskan boundary question, saying he declined to justify or to explain his conduct because such a course would be a deathblow to the confidence reposed in the British bench.

Premier Balfour proposed the health of the new Lord Mayor, whose response brought the banquet to a close.

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs made their usual State pilgrimage from the Guildhall to the Law Courts yesterday morning. Excepting the Lord Mayor's chariot there was nothing in the nature of a circus about the procession. All the tin armor, imitations of historic pageantry, and allogorical cars, which had been familiar features of the day for centuries, were eliminated. The procession was almost entirely composed of volunteers.

REVOLT IN TURKISH ARMENIA.

Two Bands of Hentchakists Invade Turkish Territory—One Exterminated and the Other Driven Back.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the district of Hassan Kala, Province of Erserum, Asia Minor, and troops have been quartered in all the villages of that district, in consequence of revolutionary movements on the part of the Armenian Hentchakists.

Two bands of Hentchakists recently crossed the Russo-Turkish frontier with the intention of inciting the inhabitants to rise against the Turkish Government, but they were quickly overtaken by troops. One band was exterminated, and the second was driven back into Russian territory.

The Turkish Governor of the district has redistributed among the Kurds the weapons which they were recently compelled to give up.

PLOT AGAINST FERDINAND?

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—Private telegrams received here from Sofia say that several Bulgarian officers have been arrested at Kostandil, Philippopolis, and Bresnik on suspicion of plotting against Prince Ferdinand.

Opposition circles assert that the procedure was a measure of revenge because the officers refused to coerce the people at the recent elections.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Aside from the Roxburghe-Goelet nuptials, the principal event to-day will be the wedding of Miss Minna Lentilhon and Montgomery P. Crook, which will take place in Trinity Chapel about an hour after that of the affair at St. Thomas's Church on Fifth Avenue. Although there is a hunt scheduled for Long Island at the Meadow Brook, it will be over quite early, and gives plenty of time for those who wish to attend the town weddings to come in for the afternoon.

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Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart arrived on Sunday. She has been abroad since the early Spring, and she and Mr. Stewart were the members of the party on board of the Sultana chartered by J. Henry Smith. Mrs. Anita Stewart is with her. Mrs. Stewart's sister, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, will remain abroad this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart after a short sojourn at Tuxedo will occupy their new house on West Fifty-seventh Street.

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Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox also arrived on Sunday. They are visiting W. C. Whitney. Miss Ivy Gordon Lennox did not accompany them. They will not take part in any of the entertainments, as Lord Algernon Gordon Lennox is in deep mourning for his father, the late Duke of Richmond, who died about six weeks ago.

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Mrs. Richard McCreery, who was Miss Kip, has also come over with her little son. She will pass the Winter in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Twombly were passengers on the same ship.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, have returned to town. They will go to Idle Hour for the week end. They lunched yesterday at Delmonico's.

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There are a number of out-of-town weddings scheduled for to-day that are of interest to New Yorkers. In Richmond, Va., Miss Lelia Myers will marry John Hill Morgan of this city, and there will be a number of well-known women and men among the attendants—notably Miss May Handy of Richmond, Miss Alice G. Morse of Boston and Miss Edith Stotesbury of Philadelphia.

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In Brooklyn Francis E. Laimbeer of this city and Miss Kate Laimbeer Abbott of Brooklyn are to be married in the evening. At Scranton, Penn., there will be celebrated the wedding of Livingston Whitney, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Whitney of Morristown, and Miss Amy H. Jessup, daughter of Mrs. George A. Jessup of Scranton.

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The clubhouse at Chatsworth, N. J., is to be opened to-day for the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards paid a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Reginald M. Johnson of Boston last week, and have returned to New York. Mrs. Johnson was Miss Julia Edwards, and her marriage to Mr. Johnson was an event of the season of 1902 at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have closed their house at Hyde Park and are now at their Back Bay house, Boston, where they will entertain for Miss Helen Walley, who is to spend a part of the Winter with them.

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The marriage of Miss Betty Metcalf, daughter of Mrs. George Bird and Robert Pruyn of Albany will be celebrated in the Church of the Incarnation on Tuesday, Dec. 15.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huntington closed their cottages to-day and went to New York.

Mrs. Charles A. Whittier is visiting Mrs. I. Townsend Burden at Fairlawn.

President Charles W. Needham of Columbia University closed his cottage on Honeyman Hill to-day, and, with his family, went to Washington for the Winter.

Mrs. Samuel Thomas of New York has rented the E. S. Cramp cottage, "Sunny Lea," on Bellevue Avenue, for the season of 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter have rented the Derby cottage on Kay Street for the Winter.

Miss Almon has purchased the White cottage on Red Cross Avenue.

Vanderbilts Lease Horses for Winter.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has just closed a lease, through the firm of Whitehouse & Porter, covering a suite of apartments in the Warrington, a new eleven-story apartment hotel at 151 Madison Avenue, near Thirty-second Street. Last Winter Mr. Vanderbilt rented the Kingsland house, at 711 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street. His brother, Reginald Vanderbilt, has taken Col. William Jay's house, at 22 East Seventy-second Street, for the Winter season.

Coming Brooklyn Wedding.

One of the interesting weddings of the month in Brooklyn will be that of Miss Estelle Levy, daughter of Mrs. Philip Levy, of 660 Putnam Avenue, to Mr. Joseph Manne. It is to be solemnized on Monday evening, Nov. 30, at the Unity Club, Franklin Avenue and Hancock Street, in the presence of the nearest relatives and a few friends.

Flower Show Opens To-day.

At the Flower Show, which opens this afternoon in Herald Square Exhibition Hall, under the auspices of the American Institute and Chrysanthemum Society, exhibits will be shown by societies of florists from all over the country. The committees of judges will appraise the botanical values of the exhibits and award the degrees of merit and the prizes. Though the exhibition is called a Chrysanthemum Show, orchids, carnations, roses, palms, and other flowers and plants are strong features.

Statistician John Hyde Ill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—John Hyde, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, who represented the department at several important statistical conventions in Europe last Summer, is ill in London and under the care of a specialist.

IN THE SHOPS.

A Duchess is one of the latest depositors of treasures at the Woman's Exchange, and has placed a bedspread there which she will sell for $75. It is an odd piece of hand work, and was made, in the course of many years, by members of the Duchess's family. The greater portion of it is of cut work, similar to drawn work, but the design cut and worked instead of being drawn and worked. This forms the outside edge, and the centre is made of a variety of kinds of work, perhaps those best known by the different workers. There is something that looks like filet lace, other kinds that it would take an expert to place, and still other pieces may have been crocheted or knitted.

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An interesting piece or pieces of old lace which were brought in one day last week were a cape and pair of undersleeves of beautiful old silk blond. The cape is large and deep and valued in the blond, which is to be found only in the old pieces, at $75, and the sleeves at $80.

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A charming piece of embroidery on fine muslin is a vest front with a turnover collar to match, all embroidered long ago on the one piece of muslin. The design is exceedingly pretty and the piece of a convenient shape to be worn with modern gowns. It is hand work and sells at $15.

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An odd little thing for a holder for the handles of a teapot is a parrot, the body of green velvet lined with white silk—the holder proper—and a gay-colored head surmounts it. It costs 85 cents.

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The Cynic's Calendar is one of the small things in book form which are attractive knickknacks for the holidays. These little books, which had a great run last year, are bound in plaids, and checks in ginghams, and even in polka dots. There are parodies of old sayings and proverbs on the different pages, with room for memoranda. Here are a few of the Cynic's proverbs, taken at random: "Stays make waist." "God gives our relations; thank God we can choose our friends." "A bird on the hat is worth ten on the platter." The books cost 75 cents.

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"Dainty covers for dainty gifts" is an outfit in attractive form which must be intended for a before-Christmas gift or purchase for home use. It consists of a very pretty box, covered with wood-paper and decorated with holly. Inside are varieties of tissue paper and a bolt of narrow ribbon.

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A good luck sachet for the letter paper drawer is a square envelope upon which are printed four-leaf clovers, while tied to it is a letter opener of wood, with the handle carved in the shape of a four-leafed clover and tinted green.

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Hand-painted cards for lists of names for the telephone cost 40 cents each. The card is a long one, with lines for the names, and the designs are in colors. One shows a pretty girl at the top of the card calling through the 'phone: "Is that you, Willy?" Willy is answering "Yes" below, but he is a "Weary Willy." Other cards show the pretty girl and cupids in communication. There are many different designs. The cards cost 40 cents each.

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The little sunbonnet girl, handpainted at the top of a tongue of card, is a bookmark, or she is sometimes used for a place card for dinners, and costs 15 cents.

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A dozen paper napkins, decorated with holly and put up in a box, cost 50 cents.

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A small convenience is a hand-decorated case containing a package of cards for mailing coins. This costs 35 cents.

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Another pretty case contains postal labels for pasting on packages, papers, or magazines that are to be sent through the mails.

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Magazine covers of buckram cost $1.50, and of oese in different colors $1.75. These are hand decorated. Some are done in conventional designs, and one attractive buckram cover has on the outside reproductions of several of the covers of the best-known magazines.

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Pretty trays eight or ten inches long by half that width are covered with cretonne in flowered designs, delightful decorations of roses. On the inside is a layer of celluloid, through which the design can be seen. The trays are bound around the edge with dull gold braid, and cost only $1. The celluloid makes them as useful as they are pretty. In brocades in place of cretonne they cost $2.

DEATH OF LORD ROWTON.

He Was Beaconsfield's Private Secretary and, It Was Long Thought, Would Write That Statesman's Biography.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Montagu William Lowry-Corry, first Baron Rowton, is dead. He was born in 1838.

Unless Lord Rowton has left behind him the unpublished manuscript of the work his death removes the last hope that the biography of Disraeli will be written by the man who was best qualified to produce it. Lord Rowton was appointed Disraeli's private secretary when the future Prime Minisited was made Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1866, and until Lord Beaconsfield's death was intimately associated with him.

Lord Beaconsfield bequeathed all his papers, both of a private and public character, to Lord Rowton, giving to him absolute discretion as to the use that was to be made of them. It is understood that Lord Rowton long hesitated—on the one hand desiring to give the public the wealth of information of the highest interest which was in his possession, and on the other hand fearing that the publication of the papers, however carefully edited, would raise a storm of criticism and possibly lead to trouble with foreign powers.

The Hon. Montagu Lowry-Corry was raised to the peerage when the Beaconsfield Government went out of power in 1880. Since Beaconsfield's death his most conspicuous public work was in connection with the "Rowton Houses," an enterprise somewhat similar to the Mills Hotels in this city.

Lord Rowton was always a great favorite in English society. He was unmarried, and there is no heir to the title.

DEATH OF A PIONEER BROKER.

An Originator of the "Open Board" That Merged in the Stock Exchange.

Charles Paddock Currie, at one time well known in the financial district, died Sunday last in this city at the age of seventy-four. He was one of the originators of the Open Board of Brokers, afterward merged in the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Currie was head of the firm of Currie, Martin & Co., and later of Currie, Mills & Co., who counted among their customers such men as Commodore Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, Jay Gould, and John Morrissey, the prizefighter, and later member of Congress.

Mr. Currie was in the old days a member of the Amity Hose Company and the Exempt Engine Company of the Volunteer Fire Department of this city. He was a life member of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the St. Nicholas Society.

He leaves five sons, all of whom are in business in Wall Street, and a daughter.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William N. Creed.

PLATTSBURG, Nov. 9.—William N. Creed, aged fifty-eight, for eight or ten years cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Malone, N. Y., and later connected with the banking house of R. P. Flower & Co. of New York City, died at his old home in Fort Covington last night. He held an important position in the Custom House in New York City under Collector Daniel Magone.

Builder Alexander Mitchell Dead.

Alexander Mitchell of Mitchell Brothers, builders, died at his home, 136 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, yesterday, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Mitchell came to this country from Scotland thirty-two years ago, and, with his brother John, who survives him, embarked in business.

Among the buildings this firm has erected are the Appellate Court in Madison Square, the Empire Building, 71 Broadway, and the Hall of Records, which is almost finished. He leaves two sons and one daughter.

Ex-Alderman Delano Dead.

William H. C. Delano, for four years Alderman from the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn, died at his home, 133A Quincy Street, yesterday. Born in Marion, Mass., fifty-five years ago, he was for many years in the wholesale hay and feed business in this city, retiring a year ago.

He was a Director of the General Transfer and Storage Company, of the Milton-Rathbun Company, and the Nickerson Lock and Seal Company.

Obituary Notes.

THEODORE H. AMADELL, one of the oldest and best known brewers in the United States, is dead at his home in Albany, aged seventy-five years.

THEODORE A. ALLEN, a well-known railroad civil engineer, died at Pittsburg yesterday. Mr. Allen was born in 1848, and leaves a widow and three children.

EDWARD H. TOWNSEND, aged sixty-three, died at his Summer residence at Bellehaven last night after a Summer's illness with lung trouble. He was very wealthy and formerly connected in business in New York and New Haven. A widow survives.

EX-Assemblyman JOHN E. HOUGH died yesterday at South Butler of pneumonia resulting from a cold contracted on election day. He was seventy-eight years old and prominent in Republican politics. He represented Wayne County in the Assembly in 1894, and was for years Chairman of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors.

DR. ISAAC H. STOUT, aged fifty-eight years, Supervisor of Teachers' Institutes of the State Department of Public Instruction, died at his residence in Albany, N. Y., yesterday. He had been connected with the department since 1867. His body will be taken to Farmer, Seneca County, where his funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. Dr. Stout was a veteran of the civil war and witnessed the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

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S. P. C. C. Appeals for Funds.

A special appeal for funds was sent out yesterday by the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The natural increase in the number of cases with which the society has to deal, and the claim on it by the newly established Children's Court necessitated the employment of special permanent counsel and additional staff officers are pleaded as reasons for the increased needs. Contributions may be sent to Dallas B. Pratt, Treasurer, at 297 Fourth Avenue.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 9.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date of Dth. in Nov.
ALLEN, Philip, 140 E. 27th St.	50	8
ANTHONY, Margaret L., 501 W. 26th	1	7
ANDERSON, Louise T., 304 E. 81st	24	7
BRODSKY, Frieda, 216 2d Av.	0	7
BRITCH, George, 312 E. 126th St.	1	8
BALLOTTA, Gaetano, 23 Carmine St.	53	9
BALTON, Ed., 1,379 Amsterdam Av.	57	7
BOTTZER, Theodore, 62 Grove St.	43	7
BREWER, Charles C., 415 W. 118th	42	7
CROSS, Irene M., 106 W. 70th St.	76	7
CARNEY, James, 301 W. 119th St.	33	8
COROLIN, Louis, 203 E. 100th St.	50	8
CASSIDY, James, 2,374 2d Av.	7	8
CAMP, Nathan H., 141 Chrystie St.	61	8
CANDON, William, 642 W. 27th St.	34	8
DIETZ, John, 1,002 Avenue A.	71	8
DRESSER, Stasia, 203 E. 106th St.	1	8
DOBSON, Mary, 13 Market St.	21	7
DUFFY, Elizabeth, 240 W. 28th St.	32	7
DEITZEL, Henrietta, 230 W. 60th St.	42	7
DUFFY, Rose, 1,048 2d Av.	38	9
EMERSON, Wm., 106 E. 83d St.	42	7
FERRIS, Fannie, 324 Clinton St.	1	8
FLYNN, John J., Hood Wright Hos.	40	8
FISHER, Emil, Tompkinsville, S. I.	58	8
FITZGERALD, Catherine, 515 W. 131st St.	35	7
FRAHM, Elizabeth, 110 Cherry St.	42	7
FALLBRECHT, Camille, 309 E. 71st	1	8
GAVIN, James, 404 W. 27th St.	19	7
GERVASI, Maria, 332 E. 109th St.	1	9
GREEN, Solomon, 215 E. 101st St.	65	7
GALLAGHER, Charles, 122 W. 101st	32	7
GREENBLATT, Daniel, 149 Broome	1	8
GALLAGHER, John, N. Y. Infant Asylum	1	9
HALE, Eva, 177 W. 83d St.	53	8
HARRIS, Kate, 321 E. 81st St.	61	7
HOULTON, Ellen, 1 Cannon St.	50	7
HASS, Samuel, 540 6th St.	56	8
HALBRUN, Adolph, 512 W. 44th St.	59	8
HARE, Kate, 1,125 Lexington Av.	39	9
HAGAN, John, 668 W. 42d St.	27	8
JANSON, Gustav, 205 W. 62d St.	21	8
KIRCHHEIMER, Henry, 244 E. 87th	68	8
KIRCHENBAUM, Beel, immigrant H.	1	9
KING, Ernest, 209 W. 61st St.	3	7
KINSCAY, John, 373 E. 11th St.	38	7
KLEIN, Teresa, 14 E. 111th St.	50	7
LUPO, A. F., 270 W. 4th St.	35	8
LOFGREN, Jumas M., 140 W. 103d St.	79	8
LECHANE M., 1,545 W. 45th St.	45	7
LOCKWOOD, Jennie L., 888 West End Av.	28	8
MEARTY, Emma, 205 E. 85th St.	29	7
MANNER, Sophia, 2,038 1st Av.	54	8
MARTENSON, John, 103 Walker St.	50	8
MANNANY, Ann, 201 E. 38th St.	57	7
MAHONEY, Mary, 202 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn	28	7
MALKAN, Aaron, 105 E. 105th St.	38	7
MERZINSKY, Rachael, 46 E. B'way	45	8
MARKOWITZ, Slate, 321 E. 9th St.	2	8
MADDEVILLE, —, Larchmont, N. Y.	10	9
MacDONALD, Mary C., 244 W. 100th	54	8
McCAFFERTY, James, 124 E. 102d	47	8
McCUTCHEON, Duncan, 765 7th Av.	46	7
McWILLIAMS, Ella, 124 W. 93d St.	23	7
McCANN, William, 1,643 Park Av.	7	8
NORTHSHIELD, Mary, 164 E. 93d St.	72	8
O'HAGAN, Alice, 313 E. 32d St.	39	8
OFFNER, Roslyn G., 221 E. 69th St.	1	9
POTISH, Belle, 1,191 2d Av.	5	9
PHILLIPS, James E., 247 E. 45th	18	8
POKONY, Franz, 490 E. 73d St.	75	8
PORL, Edgar, 115th St. and Manhattan Av.	65	9
PRINCE, Hosea, 278 E. 2d St.	45	9
PARKES, Emma L., 8 E. 45 St.

CHOICES WON FOUR RACES

Robin Hood, from the Keene Stable, Was the Surprise of the Day.

Sweet Alice Beat Irene Lindsay a Nose in a Sharp Finish for the Greenpoint Stakes.

With a single exception, form ruled in making results at the Jamaica race track yesterday, and the horses that ought to have won, including four post favorites, gathered in the purses, to the delight of an uncommonly good-sized crowd. The weather was as pleasant as the majority of the results, for the sun was out through the entire afternoon, and it was not until the programme was near its close that the cold breeze from the ocean asserted itself.

In the single race where public form failed there was good excuse, for the winner turned up in a horse of whom the general crowd knew nothing, this being the Keene Stable's two-year-old Kingston gelding and half-brother to the once famous Tenny, who made his first appearance with colors up, and racing as Robin Hood, won the six furlongs for maiden two-year-olds, after a sharp fight to the winning post, with Rob Roy and Belle of Portland lapped on him at the end. It was late in the season for anything like a good horse to be introduced to the turf, and so it was that the betting crowd esteemed Robin Hood lightly, in spite of reports of his good showing in private, the gelding thus going to the post at 40 to 1, in a field of thirteen. Redfern had the mount on Robin Hood, and took him to the front at the lifting of the barrier, to stay there until the winning post had been passed, though Rob Roy and Belle of Portland drove him to the whip in the last furlong.

In the only stake event of the card, the Greenpoint, selling, at six furlongs, the two smart roans Irene Lindsay and Sweet Alice met again, and fought out just another such struggle as they had at Aqueduct about a week before, with precisely the same result, Sweet Alice winning again, though the finish was so close that had the judges awarded first place to Irene Lindsay, few would have disputed it. E. E. Smathers, owner of Irene Lindsay, was on hand to back his mare, and the commission he sent in on her, aided by the public support, sent Irene Lindsay to the post favorite at about even money, while King Pepper was the next best-backed of the six that ran. On the argument that Sweet Alice, in the former race, won through the careless riding of Fuller on the Smathers entry, Sweet Alice received but light support, though in the race she verified the former running by wearing down the favorite and winning after a punishing fight. Irene Lindsay made most of the pace, and at the head of the stretch seemed to have the stakes won. In the last furlong, however, Sweet Alice made a gallant effort, and, getting up in the last strides, was first by a short nose, while Irene Lindsay beat King Pepper, the third horse, by three lengths. The time of the race, 1:12 2-5, lowered the Jamaica track record for the distance, Plater's 1:12 4-5 made in the Spring, by a fifth of a second.

For the opening event Race King, with the top weight, 122 pounds, went out in front nearly all the distance, and coming away on the straight, was first in handy style by two lengths, with the 100 to 1 chance, Orlskany, second. For the second race, Unmasked, at odds on, made all the running and won rather handily by three lengths, with Lady Potentate five lengths before All Gold, third. River Pirate had an easy victory for the fourth race, after Demurrer led to the turn into the stretch. Mamie Worth had to race her best to capture the last race, but she proved equal to the task, and beat out Buttons by three parts of a length. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; weight allowances; five and a half furlongs.

O. L. Richards's Race King, ch. c., by Tenny-Orderlette, 122 pounds, (Odom.) 3 to 2 and 1 to 2.....1

W. H. Ryder's Orlskany, ch. c., by Potomac-Candonia, 105, (Preble,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1. 2

R. L. Rose's Reliance, b. c., by Meddler-Faithful, 110, (O'Neill,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....3

Time—1:07 1-5. Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third. Pol Roger, Ruby Ring, Jansen, Bonita Portiet, Highwind, Riverdale, Ancestor, and Cananoque also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $600; one mile and a sixteenth.

John McCue's Unmasked, br. g., 6 years, by Domino-More Hill, 107 pounds, (Fuller,) even and 1 to 5.....1

R. R. Thomas's Lady Potentate, ch. m., 5, by Potentate-Strathrine, 103, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....2

W. L. Oliver's All Gold, ch. h., 6, by Rayon d'Or-Merry Nelly, 108, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....3

Time—1:47. Won handily by three lengths; five lengths between second and third. Pearl and Lord Advocate also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Winner trained by F. Weir.

THIRD RACE.—The Greenpoint Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $1,000; six furlongs.

The Pleasance Stable's Sweet Alice, ch. f., 3 years, by Flying Dutchman-Hermitage, 95, (Gilbert,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5.....1

E. E. Smathers's Irene Lindsay, br. f., 3, by George Vantage, 105, (Higgins,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....2

Frank Farrell's King Pepper, ch. g., 5, by Kanlan-Genevieve, 106, (Fuller,) 3 to 1 and even 3

Time—1:12 2-5. Won, ridden out, by a nose; three lengths between second and third. Monogram, Young Henry, and Cionnell also ran. Value to the winner, $1,440. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong.

L. J. Bell's River Pirate, ch. c., 3 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Harebell, 116 pounds, (Gannon,) 4 to 5 and out.....1

W. R. Midgeley's Tribes Hill, br. c., by Clifford-Garaga, 115, (Pickering,) 5 to 2 and 2 to 5.....2

James Galway's Brigand, ch. c., 3, by Belvidere-Livonia, 105, (O'Neill,) 4 to 1 and even...3

Time—1:54. Won easily by five lengths; a length and a half between second and third. Demurrer and Circus also ran. Value to the winner, $705. Winner trained by J. H. McCormick.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; six furlongs.

Rothall P. Keese's Robin Hood, b. g., by Kingston-Belle of Maywood, 100 pounds, (Redfern,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....1

Tim Creek Stable's Rob Roy, ch. g., by Sir Walter-Melody, 109, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....2

A. Keller's Belle of Portland, br. f., by O. W. Johnson-Belle Bramble, 109, (Bolsseu,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....3

Time—1:15. Won ridden out by a half length; a neck between second and third. Dutiful, Gold Breaker, Yellow Hammer, Sir Carter, Monitor, Evermore, Clarence, Mr. Pickwick, Fort Hunter, and Mohican also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Winner trained by James Rowe.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, with weight allowances; one mile and sixty yards.

Jacob Worth's Mamie Worth, ch. f., 3 years, by St. George-Ethel Thomas, 103 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 5.....1

B. L. Thomas's Buttons, b. g., 3, by Teany-Stowaway, 97, (Redfern,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5...2

C. Fellowes, Jr.'s Satire, b. h., 6, by Juvenist-Sandola, 114, (Pickering,) 100 to 1 and 15 to 1.....3

Time—1:44 2-5. Won ridden out by three parts of a length; six lengths between second and third. Pearl and Lord Advocate also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by F. Weir.

THIRD RACE.—The Greenpoint Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $1,000; six furlongs.

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E. E. Smathers's Irene Lindsay, br. f., 3, by George Vantage, 105, (Higgins,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....2

Frank Farrell's King Pepper, ch. g., 5, by Kanlan-Genevieve, 106, (Fuller,) 3 to 1 and even 3

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Time—1:44 2-5. Won ridden out by three parts of a length; six lengths between second and third. Pearl and Lord Advocate also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by F. Weir.

Entries for Jamaica Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; six furlongs. Girlie, 135 pounds; Athlone, 134; Homestead, 130; G. Whittier and The Guardsman, 128 each; Allan, 126; Neither One, 125; The Captain, 121; Miladi Love, 120; Emergency, 115; Ostrich, 113, and Geneseo and San Remo, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,000 down to $600; one mile and seventy yards. Ernest Forbes, 107 pounds; Ethics, 106; G. Whittier, 103; Early Eve, 103; Arden, 102; Animosity, 99; Miss Snyder, 98; Gaviota, 99; Dark Planet, 94, and Paget, 92. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Paget, Ernest Parham, and Ella Snyder.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Wizard, 120 pounds; Monet, 118; Sais, Crown Prince, Emergency, and Polly M., 113 each; Pol Roger, 112; Ostrich and Sir Theo, 111 each; Prince Salm Salm, 110; Nickayama, 108; Reticent, 107; Red Man and Dixi, 106 each; Bells of Belle Meade, 105, and Duncan, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mineola Handicap for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Wild Thyme, 113 pounds; Stamping Ground, 111; Sheriff Bell, 108, and Colonsay, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Tod Sloan and Mimosa, 109 pounds each; Palette and Silver Dream, 104 each, and Esher Lass, Belle of Wakefield, Clear the Arena, Frederica Standrifle, and Missing Link, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Sir Shee, Mart Muller, and William Mason, 110 pounds each, and Lobar, Heir Apparent, Daughter-of-the-Post, Sentinel, Trepan, Goodluck, Burning Glass, Dinna Forget, Grantsdale, Amiente, Love Note, and Nuit Blanche, 107 each.

Perry Belmont to Sell His Horses.

Perry Belmont, through his racing agent, yesterday made the announcement that on Thursday of this week, at the Jamaica race track, he will offer at public auction the horses remaining of the stable he has maintained for the past few years, and temporarily will retire from the turf. Mr. Belmont last season determined to race on a larger scale than he had up to that time, and bought a number of promising horses, the best known of which was River Pirate, for whom he paid $20,000. The venture proved disappointing, however, and earlier in the season he sold his older horses. The lot to be offered Thursday consists of two-year-olds. At the same sale drafts will be offered from the stables of James R. Keene, Pierre Lorillard, Charles F. Dwyer, and others.

Vanderbilt's Horse Second in France.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Morroko took second place to-day in the race for the Prix Cyclamens at the St. Cloud meeting.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

With the bowling season in full swing the contesting teams in the main tournaments are on a keen edge for good individual work. Last night there were many fine individual scores made, but in none of the contests was so much enthusiasm displayed as when Louis A. Schoefer of the Passavant & Co. team made the highest score in the Silk League tournament, rolling up 226. Up to last night Charles Sternbrucker of the Boessneck, Brossel & Co. team had rolled the best individual score of 224. Following are the scores rolled by the teams in the leading tournament last night:

SILK BOWLING LEAGUE.

Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Spellmann & Co. Bowling Club—Woodward, 123; Gouse, 128; Griffiths, 180; Keller, 211; Napier, 167. Total, 754.

Passavant & Co. Bowling Club—Doerker, 150; Woestemeyer, 161; Fry, 183; Schaefer, 159; Tausent, 178. Total, 785.

SECOND GAME.—Spellmann & Co. Bowling Club—Woodward, 152; Gouse, 128; Griffiths, 179; Keller, 177; Napier, 166. Total, 802.

Passavant & Co. Bowling Club—Doerker, 163; Woestemeyer, 160; Fry, 122; Schoefer, 226; Tausent, 169. Total, 841.

THIRD GAME.—Spellmann & Co. Bowling Club—Woodward, 158; Gouse, 180; Griffiths, 183; Keller, 164; Napier, 128. Total, 823.

Passavant & Co. Bowling Club—Doerker, 200; Woestemeyer, 168; Fry, 166; Schoefer, 165; Tausent, 154. Total, 853.

STOCK EXCHANGE TOURNAMENT.

Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Harris, Gates & Co. Bowling Club—Scannell, 149; Barter, 158; Fischer, 120; Garvey, 136; Southard, 121. Total, 681.

Post & Flagg Bowling Club—Brundige, 143; Norton, 128; Hasbrouck, 149; Eppell, 133; Robinson, 168. Total, 741.

SECOND GAME.—Harris, Gates & Co. Bowling Club—Scannell, 112; Barter, 144; Fischer, 145; Garvey, 149; Southard, 174. Total, 724.

Clark, Dodge & Co. Bowling Club—Walker, 152; Corey, 213; King, 174; Lebauch, 131. Total, 819.

THIRD GAME.—Clark, Dodge & Co. Bowling Club—Walker, 138; King, 153; Lee, 201; Corey, 165; Lebauch, 144. Total, 801.

Post & Flagg Bowling Club—Brundige, 178; Norton, 132; Hasbrouck, 125; Eppell, 131; Robinson, 164. Total, 731.

NEW YORK BOWLING LEAGUE.

Amann & Trieas's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 172; Duncan, 206; Bryson, 191; Puck, 253; Corfman, 196. Total, 1,018.

Grand Opera Bowling Club—Karlsdorf, 171; Doscher, 143; Billow, 150; Henken, 178; Lohsen, 180. Total, 822.

SECOND GAME.—Grand Opera Bowling Club—Karlsdorf, 217; Doscher, 180; Billow, 138; Henker, 135; Lohsen, 162. Total, 792.

Broadway Bowling Club—Chandler, 191; Bush, 181; Christe, 146; Harrick, 172; Ferber, 181. Total, 870.

THIRD GAME.—Broadway Bowling Club—Chandler, 158; Bush, 143; Christe, 202; Harrick, 193; Ferber, 149. Total, 847.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 148; Duncan, 165; Christe, 178; Puck, 143; Corfman, 149. Total, 783.

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

Schlussing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rideons of Yonkers—Doherty, 160; Wilke, 164; Thomas, 190; Derring, 160; Archer, 184. Total, 854.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Clutch, 200; Brown, 196; Baker, 188; Koze, 172; Haviland, 106. Total, 792.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Clutch, 189; Brown, 173; Baker, 180; Koze, 206; Haviland, 184. Total, 932.

Empire Bowling Club—Schmitt, 172; Richards, 147; Diecks, 180; Gessler, 164; Hammond, 170. Total, 833.

THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Schmitt, 200; Richards, 166; Diecks, 181; Gessler, 192; Hammond, 172. Total, 912.

Hudsons of Yonkers—Doherty, 185; Wilke, 154; Thomas, 150; Derring, 149; Archer, 158. Total, 721.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahisdorf's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Premier Bowling Club—Davison, 190; Bornberg, 149; Fischer, 148; Goldberg, 196; Ullman, 171. Total, 950.

Central Park Bowling Club—Knubel, 181; Brown, 170; Roll, 147; Gillilan, 198; Duff, 180. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Knubel, 170; Brown, 170; Roll, 129; Gillilan, 191; Duff, 170. Total, 830.

Harlem Bowling Club—Dreidgacker, 199; Hennessey, 210; Ripley, 148; Dellison, 150; Rendall, 189. Total, 896.

THIRD GAME.—Harlem Bowling Club—Dreidgacker, 204; Hennessey, 166; Ripley, 125; Dellison, 160; Rendall, 155. Total, 810.

Premier Bowling Club—Davison, 171; Bornberg, 156; Fischer, 157; Goldberg, 191; Ullman, 103. Total, 878.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Taum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Kennedy, 166; Dempsey, 187; Roberts, 150; Lowden, 145; Tindale, 159. Total, 846.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 167; Reids, ——; Duncan, 144; Heinrich, 173; Barnett, 164. Total, 835.

SECOND GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 168; Reids, 155; Duncan, 138; Heinrich, 148; Barnett, 161. Total, 770.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Hunt, 188; Tolley, 156; Young, 151; Pope, 196; Clute, 179. Total, 874.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Hunt, 171; Tolley, 164; Young, 175; Pope, 165; Clute, 196. Total, 891.

Linwood Bowling Club—Kennedy, 148; Dunberg, 167; Roberts, 172; Lowden, 168; Tindale, 165. Total, 820.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Colonial Bowling Club—Cross, 143; Farrell, 111; Kelly, 148; McNichol, 150; Rooney 172. Total, 719.

Traveler Bowling Club—Clarkson, 160; Ellison, 175; Whitney, 143; Lehlein, 179; Thompson, 154. Total, 807.

SECOND GAME.—Travelers' Bowling Club—Clarkson, 130; Ellison, 134; Whitney, 174; Lehlein, 168; Thompson, 104. Total, 717.

Prudential No. 2 Bowling Club—Rodriques, 180; Hann, 152; Balsurn, 122; Young, 122; Bonn, 200. Total, 776.

THIRD GAME.—Prudential No. 2 Bowling Club—Rodriques, 158; Hann, 223; Balsurn, 190; Young, 146; Brown, 149. Total, 870.

Colonial Bowling Club—Cross, 148; Farrell, 108; Kelly, 150; McNichol, 106; Rooney, 174. Total, 746.

Lakewood Country Club Officers.

George J. Gould was elected President of the Country Club of Lakewood at the recent annual meeting of the club, and plans were perfected for the coming Thanksgiving golf tournament, which will begin on the club's new eighteen-hole course on Thursday, Nov. 26. The other officers chosen were: Vice President—Henry A. James; Secretary—William A. Hamilton; Treasurer—Capt. A. M. Bradshaw; Captain—Jasper Lynch; Chairman of the House Committee—Irving T. Bush; Chairman of Greens Committee—Jasper Lynch. The following comprise the Board of Directors: George J. Gould, Henry A. James, William A. Hamilton, Capt. A. M. Bradshaw, Jasper Lynch, Arthur B. Claflin, Frank M. Freeman, Charles L. Lindley, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., Clarence M. Roof, H. L. Herbert, James G. Batterson, Shepherd K. De Forest, Irving T. Bush, and Frederick P. Kimball.

Detroit Baseball Team for Sale.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—President "Ban" B. Johnson of the American Baseball League arrived here to-day to stay, he says, until a deal for the purchase of the Detroit team and franchise from S. F. Angus, the present owner, is closed up. Johnson, when asked about the story that Clark Griffith, manager of the New York American League team, was to purchase Mr. Angus's property, said that it was hardly likely. "Griffith will have to be with New York next season, and besides that, I understand that the persons he was depending on to help him out with the financial part of the transaction have dropped out."

Knickerbocker Billiard Tournament.

C. E. White beat M. Z. Larkin last night in the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, in the first game of the amateur 14.2 billiard tournament, 200 points to be the limit in each night's play. Besides these two players the other entries include H. D. Jennings, Charles D. Barber, L. A. Servatius, Frank Boyd and C. C. Seeley. White won his game in a fifty-inning match, scoring 200 to 135 for Larkin, the winner making an average of 4 and a high run of 23. The scores are:

M. Z. Larkin—3 4 1 2 0 1 2 0 0 4 2 2 4 0 0 1 1 0 1
2 3 1 1 2 7 0 0 2 4 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 7 5 0 1 1 0 1 1
1 0 1 0 0 5 4. Total, 135. Average, 2%. High run, 19.

C. E. White—0 8 3 0 1 5 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 1 2 1 4 0 2 0 0
3 0 6 2 1 0 4 0 4 0 1 1 1 2 0 5 2 0 4 0 2 5 6 1
2 8 2 0 1 1 0 0 5. Total, 200. Average, 4. High run, 25.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Columbia's Tackle, T. Thorpe, Badly Injured in Practice Yesterday.

Poor Reports Come from Ithaca About Cornell Team—Snap and Dash in Yale's Work.

Encouraging work that was marred by the serious injury of T. Thorpe, the big tackle, marked Columbia's football practice yesterday. Thorpe has been incapacitated since the contest with Yale with an injured collarbone, but yesterday the team's medical adviser determined that he was in sufficiently good condition to play again. He therefore lined up in his usual place at tackle, but during the practice hurt his shoulder badly, and in consequence will, it is said, be unable to play any more this season. His loss will be a serious one for Columbia's game with Cornell on Saturday. After Thorpe's injury Smythe replaced him on the 'Varsity.

The 'Varsity scored twice against a fairly strong scrub team. Fisher, who has replaced Capt. Smith at full back, tallied one touch-down and Frambach scored the other. Fisher made his touch-down after straight line plunges. Frambach, who is playing in excellent form, went around the end for long gains, and finally broke through between tackle and end for a touch-down. Talbert, who has been on crutches since the Yale game, is sufficiently recovered to be able to get around without them. It is settled, however, that he will not play against Cornell.

Both Buell and Bishop, the 'Varsity ends, limped through the practice, and Morley did not keep them in the play for a very long stretch. Landers, who was hurt in practice three weeks ago, came out yesterday. He played against Bruce, as centre on the scrub eleven.

The attack of the 'Varsity team showed improvement, while the defense stiffened under the college attack whenever the latter team had the ball. Despite the injuries to Thorpe and Smith, which are bound to weaken the team, the Columbia men are inclined to believe that they have a victory over Cornell practically assured. Preparations for a large squad of students to go to Ithaca and cheer the team have been made, and it is probable that several hundred will accompany the Blue and White eleven to Ithaca.

The 'Varsity line-up yesterday was: Left end, Bishop, Rucker; left tackle, Browne; left guard, Tomlinson; centre, Bruce; right guard, Stanglund; right tackle, T. Thorpe, Smythe; right end, Buell, Post; quarter back, Jones; left half back, Duell; right half back, Frambach; full back, Fisher.

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The Cornell football team yesterday began its preparation for the game with Columbia. "Archie" Morrison, 1902, assistant coach last year, arrived in the city and joined the coaching squad. Wyvell, 1900, also helped Warner, Purcell, and Short in coaching.

Most of the 'Varsity men were excused from the scrimmage work after a few minutes of play. Newman, a freshman, was given the centre rush position, while Davitt was relegated to the scrubs. Voris, the big fellow who is playing at left guard, received more than two hours' individual coaching, and showed improvement.

The work was secret, but no new formations were tried. Later in the week it is probable that the entire team will be taken to Taughannock Falls, a Summer resort north of Ithaca, for a complete rest of a couple of days. Some men show signs of overtrained, as they are lazy and listless. Desperate efforts to improve the team spirit seem of no avail, and each man is allowed to work alone in carrying the ball.

The 'Varsity yesterday practiced three times on long runs, but most of the practice was devoted to defensive work, with the hope of bracing up the rush line. Unless this feature of the work improves, the coaches say Cornell will have no better chance against Columbia than against Princeton. However, a desperate effort will be made to strengthen the forwards, the great fault at present being a tendency to play high.

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Hogan, Rockwell, and Rafferty were the only 'Varsity men not in the open practice at Yale Field yesterday. Hogan's shoulder is lame yet and Rockwell's collarbone is injured, but both men expect to play through the Princeton game. At the end of the secret half the scrubs were given the ball on the 'Varsity's fifteen-yard line, but took twenty minutes making a touchdown, the 'Varsity defense being like a stone wall. Roraback played 'Varsity centre, Batcheldor and Bloomer guards, Kinney and Bissell tackles, Neale and Sheylin ends, Soper quarter back, Mitchell and Metcalfe half backs, and Farmer full back. Farmer's defensive play was particularly good. In the open half Morton played 'Varsity centre, Miller and Batcheldor guards, Bowman and Allen half backs, and Hoyt full back. The 'Varsity easily scored on the scrubs. The centre trio received sharp coaching on the defense to-day from Foster Sanford, whose work has already borne fruit in the centre trio's increased quickness.

"Al" Sharpe, 1900, joined the coaching squad to-day and took charge of the half backs, whose work still leaves much to be desired. Frank Hinkey, '93, was a notable arrival among the coaches. He will look over the ends until after the Princeton game.

The Yale Faculty has voted to suspend compulsory chapel and all recitations on the day of the Yale-Harvard game, for the first time in Yale history.

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The Princeton eleven and substitutes were given rather light work yesterday afternoon. Some time was spent in running through signals, after which a short half of ten minutes was played with the scrub. Little line plunging was attempted through fear of injuring the men. A kicking game was played by both teams, Davis and Henry getting down under De Witt's punts in short order. All the regulars were in the practice, Kafer having recovered from his bad ankle and Foulke being in fine condition after his short rest. The seven men who went to Atlantic City Saturday evening returned during the morning and seemed much benefited by the change. The team that will line up against Yale on Saturday is practically decided upon with the exception of centre. The case with which Lafayette went through Bradley has lessened his chances for the position, and Barney may yet beat him out. Bradley is a much better guard than centre, and the coaches may yet put him in Short's place, shifting Short over to right tackle in place of Reed.

"Doc" Hillebrand is still trying to account for Cooney's poor playing against Lafayette, as he hitherto has been one of the steadiest men on the team. His lack of aggressiveness can only be accounted for by the fact that the freshman has fallen off in form, and, such being the case, Hogan will have an easy time with the former Exeter Captain.

***

The Annapolis cadets had a short practice yesterday. The team has suffered a great loss from the illness of Right Tackle Farley, who will not be able to play any more this season. Grady and Rees, the two next best candidates for the tackles, have had their study restrictions removed and were on the field. Coach Gould paid particular attention to the candidates for the back positions, of which there are twenty-two. Halsey appears to be sure of being the regular full back, and probably Strassburger at right half and Wilcox at quarter. Jones and Root are fighting it out for the other half.

***

The overwhelming defeat which the Manhattan College eleven suffered at the hands of West Point on Saturday was a blow which the players and coaches will not recover from for a long time. Although a number of Manhattan's good men were unable to play, yet the team hoped to hold the soldiers down to a low score. Next Saturday the local boys will line up against Lafayette, and deep concern is felt here over the outcome of the game. It is expected that Foley, the big guard, who has been prevented from playing on account of a broken ankle bone, will appear for practice in a day or two. He and Morris will do much toward strengthening the team. It is evident that Manhattan has a very weak line.

***

The New York University eleven practiced yesterday with a coach. The men are in good condition, notwithstanding the hard game with Haverford on Saturday. Insufficient practice is given as the excuse for the loss of that game, and Capt. Tuthill is determined to get the team into good shape for the Rutgers game next Saturday. Soutermann, an ex-Harvard player and former coach at Trinity School, was expected yesterday to take charge of the coaching, but he did not appear.

In a thirty-minute half the scrub scored several times, and never failed to gain a good distance on every play. The scrub was unable to score even after having the ball given them on the 'Varsity's ten-yard line.

***

Although he cannot walk without the aid of crutches, Oliver G. Cutts, tackle of the 1901 team that defeated Yale so overwhelmingly, limped out yesterday on Soldiers' Field to infuse a much-needed spirit of life in the Harvard team. Cutts knows how to stir up the men, and though injured in the railroad wreck at Indianapolis two weeks ago, came to render what service he could. Guild, a big, muscular man who played full back on the freshman team last year, was out with the 'varsity squad also. This may mean another change in the line-up. If Guild makes good he will go in as substitute full back, Mills, at present playing that position, will go back to left end, where he played last year, and where he is much stronger than at full back.

Football on Snow-Bound Field.

ORONO, Me., Nov. 9.—On a gridiron from which the snow had been scraped and piled four feet high around the sides the University of Maine football team to-day won the championship of Maine by defeating Bates, 16 to 0. The Maine team had previously defeated Colby and Bowdoin. Thatcher made the first touch-down for Maine after eight minutes of play. During the remainder of the first half the ball changed hands often, and was in Maine's territory all of the time.

In the second half Maine played hard and fast, and Bates had possession of the ball but twice. Bates fumbled badly, and each fumble was costly.

Thatcher and E. Bearce did most of Maine's brilliant work, while Reed excelled for Bates.

JERSEY GAME SEASON OPEN.

Sportsmen Ready to Scour the Woods and Fields for Quail, Rabbits, and Squirrels.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Jersey sportsmen will be out in force to-day throughout the game sections of the State, in search of quail, rabbits, and other animals which the law allows them to shoot. The game season opens to-day, but the reports from most of the counties in the vicinity of New York are that quail are not abundant this season. Ring neck pheasants, squirrels, and rabbits are likely to be found in numbers sufficiently large to satisfy both amateur and professional sportsmen. Hunters who live outside of New Jersey must not forget that a license of $10 is necessary in order to do any shooting in that State and keep within the bounds of the law.

The game laws, which prevent the running at large of dogs during the closed season will not be enforced in the open season. This will allow sportsmen an opportunity to train their animals which they have heretofore neglected to do. The law has met with much opposition from the residents of the rural districts who have had trouble with the game wardens, and an effort may be made to have it repealed, though such an attempt will be fought by the sportsmen, who are becoming thoroughly organized.

Many of the farmers in Sussex, Union, Morris, Middlesex, and Passaic Counties and other parts of the State have already posted their lands, and the hunters will not have the leeway they have had in former years.

American Pugilists Defeated.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—At Newcastle-to-night "Pedlar" Palmer, the English pugilist, defeated George Dixon, the American, in a twenty-round contest for the 120-pound championship.

At the National Sporting Club to-night "Joe" Bowker of Manchester defeated "Al" Fellows of Chicago in the ninth round for the bantam weight championship.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY AT SAGINAW.

Dr. E. W. Light Kills Himself, His Wife, and His Daughter.

SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 9.—Dr. E. W. Light, a prominent dentist of this city, committed suicide Sunday night at his home, 813 South Jefferson Avenue, after fatally shooting his wife and daughter, Ruby, a young girl of eighteen. The tragedy was not discovered until noon to-day, when a friend in Bay City, alarmed by a letter he received to-day from Dr. Light, came here and entered the Light home.

Dr. Light left letters in which he confessed the intended crime, and asks that no inquest or post mortem be held, and that the bodies be not taken from the house until the funeral, threatening insanity to those who acted contrary to his wishes.

He stated in the letters that he felt insanity coming on and that he dreaded being shut up and leaving his loved ones unprotected.

LEICESTER HOLME INCOME CASE.

Not Properly Served in Suit to End the Trust, the Court Says.

Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision that ex-Judge Leicester Holme of this city, who for some years has been living in France, had not been properly served in the action which his wife, Lissie Hastings Holme, has instituted to recover $100,000 worth of property with which she had created a trust so that Mr. Holme might have an income of $5,000 yearly for four years after he resigned the office of Excise Commissioner.

The trust, according to the papers which Mrs. Holme says her husband drew up, was not for the four years, as she says she had intended, but was indefinite. Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, as referee, had given a judgment in favor of Mrs. Holme. Justice Clarke says he is satisfied that Mr. Holme was not properly served with the summons and complaint.

GREAT LAKES FISHERIES.

Ontario and Border States to Confer on Concurrent Regulations.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 9.—S. T. Bastedo, Commissioner of Fisheries, has received letters from all of the Fisheries Commissioners in the States bordering on the great lakes with the exception of New York, agreeing with his suggestion for a joint meeting to agree upon concurrent regulations for both sides of the waters.

A joint meeting of the representatives of all the States and Ontario will be arranged shortly.

WAR ON CHICAGO HANDBOOKS.

Revocation of Saloon Licenses Means Taken to Suppress Them.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Mayor Harrison took the first step toward the suppression of race-track gambling, as outlined in his recommendation to the City Council a week ago, by revoking the licenses to two barrooms to-day.

The proprietors hurried to the Mayor's office and entered vigorous protests, but without avail. "It is the beginning of the war against the handbooks by revocation," the Mayor said. "Others are coming."

Fire in a Chicago Cemetery.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Last night four companies of firemen fought for hours a fire in Graceland Cemetery. Scores of rabbits, squirrels, gophers, and other small animals were killed as they ran among the crowd, while others were captured and later turned loose. Two frame buildings, three greenhouses, twenty wagons, and many tons of hay were destroyed. Loss $50,000.

Alaskan Exhibit for St. Louis Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Frederick Kolthoff and Charles Homeier of St. Michael, Alaska, have arrived here with part of a large arctic and Alaskan collection for exhibition at the St. Louis Fair. They are on their way to New York, where the collection will be shown during the Winter.

THE AMERICAN SMOKE

First in price
First in quality
First in aroma

Cremo

the great 5c Cigar

The Largest Selling Brand of Cigars in the World

The Band is the Smoker's Protection.

AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

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NEW JERSEY.
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AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

THANKSGIVING DAY IS
ATLANTIC CITY'S
FALL EASTER

and marks the opening of the fashionable winter season. The pleasures arranged for this coming winter are innumerable.

The ever popular Ocean Boulevard, the famous Golf Links, with frequent tournaments; miles upon miles of paved avenues for driving, automobiling, etc.; the healthful hot seawater baths; Bay and woods, shooting with duck, quail, etc., in abundance; the Casino, with Prof. Jungneckel's Metropolitan Symphony Orchestra rendering morning and evening concerts; social life in the hotels; the accessibility from New York City, all go to make up a happy combination for health, pleasure and recreation that cannot be equaled by any other resort in the world.

ATLANTIC CITY'S PERMANENT BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION IS OPEN DAILY at 1364 Broadway, between 36th and 37th Sts., where illustrated booklets and all information concerning Atlantic City and its hotels can be secured. Telephone 6027—38th.

Atlantic City is but three hours from New York City, with four through vestibuled trains daily, as well as various other connections via Pennsylvania Railroad, two vestibuled trains, with Pullman parlor cars and coaches, every week-day from New York to Atlantic City, leaving West 23rd Street station at 9:55 A

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

CARPET PRICES HIGHER

Most Lines Advanced from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 Cents a Yard.

Finest Grades Remain at Old Prices—Many Buyers in Town for Opening of Stocks.

Carpet prices went up yesterday from 2½ to 3½ cents per yard on nearly all lines. One or two manufacturers did not declare an advance, but may do so later. This was the opening of the spring trade to the department stores and retailers. The number of buyers in the city, who have come from all parts of the country, is believed to be nearly 500.

Sales averaged $5,000 to $10,000. Some orders were for goods to the value of $15,000, and purchases to the amount of $20,000 to $25,000 were infrequent. The larger purchases were made by Western jobbers last week, prices being subject to the scale announced yesterday.

All the manufacturers say that the advances in prices have not lessened the sales, which are fully up to their expectations.

This was predicted because of the low stocks and firmness of wool.

A few of the leading houses represented at the salesrooms yesterday were the Riegel, Coopers Company, New York and Chicago; Sterling, Wilkes & Co., Cleveland; Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago; Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago; O. W. Richardson & Co., Chicago; Adam, Meldrum, Anderson & Co., Buffalo; William Hengerer Company, Buffalo; Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester; Schuiser & Brother, Baltimore; W. B. Moses & Co., Washington; C. M. Plum Company, San Francisco; Cordes Furniture Company, San Francisco; Mudvehill Furniture Company, St. Louis; Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence; Anthony & Cowell Company, Providence; Stark Brothers Company, Milwaukee; Orchard & Wilhem Company, Omaha; Scheneman & Evans, St. Joseph, Mo.; Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis; O. McClintock & Co., Pittsburg; E. Goetzinger Carpet Company, Pittsburg; John Wanamaker, New York and Philadelphia; Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia; R. H. White & Co., Boston; Jordan, Marsh Co., Boston.

At the salesrooms of the Hartford Carpet Corporation it was announced that these advances had been made: 2 and 3 star tapestries, 2½ cents a yard; 10-wire tapestry, 3½ cents; Sultan velvets, 2½ cents; Smyrnas, 3½ cents; ingrains, 1½ cents. All other lines made by this company are unchanged.

Sanford & Sons said that the two lower grades of tapestries had been advanced 2½ cents a yard; the best grade 10-wire tapestry was advanced 3½ cents; wool velvets were advanced 2½ cents. Wilton velvets and rugs of all kinds are to remain at the prices fixed last May.

There is no advance in the goods offered by the Bigelow Carpet Company. The prices remain: Wilton, $2.05½ a yard; Axminster, $1.52½; Middlesex Axminster, $1.07½; Lowell Brussels, $1.17½; Middlesex Brussels, $1.07½; ingrain, 57½c; Wilton rug, 9 by 12 feet, $23; Brussels rug, same size, $21. A representative of the firm said:

"In view of the financial conditions we did not deem it wise to declare an advance at this time. Because of the strong demand, the high cost of manufacture, and the firm wool market it may become necessary to declare advances during the season."

The Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company made an advance of 2½ to 3½ cents on many lines.

WHITEHEAD BACK AT WORK.

Appraiser to Report to Secretary Shaw on Porto Rican Customs Service.

Appraiser Whitehead of this port returned from a three weeks' vacation trip to Porto Rico yesterday morning, and at once resumed his official duties. Mr. Whitehead admitted that while his trip was primarily for pleasure, he had made a general inspection of customs conditions on the island, and would make a report to Secretary Shaw.

"I organized the customs service there," he said, "and naturally I was consulted in the solution of certain customs problems that have arisen on the island. I did not, however, make any investigation of any charges against anybody. Most of my time was spent in renewing old friendships and calling on old friends."

Mr. Whitehead said that while he was in Porto Rico Burton Parker, a supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, was also there, and made a general examination similar to those made periodically in customs divisions in the United States. He will probably report in a few days to Secretary Shaw.

WHISKY TAX DECISION.

Protest by Louisville Importers Overruled by Judge Somerville.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by the Public Warehouse Company of Louisville, Ky., against a decision by the Surveyor of that Port affecting the taxation of a quantity of American whisky which had been exported and returned.

It had been brought back to this country while the Tariff act of 1890 was in force, which provided a tax of 90 cents a gallon on imported whisky. It was held in bond until after the act of 1894 went into effect, and when withdrawn was taxed under that act at $1.10 a gallon. The importers claimed that it was entitled to entry at 90 cents. Other protests overruled were by Adolph Kraut, Meyer & Lange et al. of New York, and Frank W. Hunt of Boston.

Protests sustained were by Schoelkopf, Hartford & MacLagan, Limited, and James McLaurin of New York, the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company of Marquette, Mich.; Sinclair, Rooney & Co. of Buffalo, and C. Vergara & Co. W. D. Castro, José Garcia, F. Montoya & Co., and Spector Brothers of Chicago.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

A party of Boston capitalists has just concluded arrangements with James P. Milhouse of Selma, Ala., for the cement rights on his plantation near that city, and will erect a million-dollar plant capable of turning out 2,000 barrels a day. The company will be known as the Great Southern Portland Cement Company.

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The Continental Knitting Company of Cohoes, N. Y., which closed some months ago on account of financial troubles, is preparing to resume operations in a week or two.

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The Baldwin Raymond Electric Switch Company is about to move its plant from South Norwalk to New Haven, Conn.

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Joseph Benn & Sons have bought a site near Greystone, North Providence, R. I., and will at once begin the erection of a plant to manufacture mohair and alpaca which will employ 1,000 persons.

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The Board of Trade of Asheville, N. C., is considering a proposition to establish a four-hundred-thousand-dollar mill for the manufacture of the finer grades of yarns.

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The Louisiana Railroad Commission will consider on Dec. 15 at Baton Rouge the adoption of a uniform bill of lading for all cotton shipped between two points in the State.

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The American Woolen Company's prices on cheviots, broadcloths, thibets, raincloths, sibelines, and doverts for the women's wear trade are practically the same as a year ago, and the salesmen report a gratifying demand.

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R. S. Duryea and H. D. Burgoyne have been engaged for next season by the Corozal Worsted Company.

CHICAGO TOBACCO FAILURE.

Sutter Brothers in Voluntary Bankruptcy and Assets Said to Cover All the Liabilities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Sutter Brothers, leaf tobacco merchants, at 157 Lake Street, went into voluntary bankruptcy to-day. On the assertion that the action was to protect the creditors, a receiver was asked for and appointed.

One of the members of the firm made the statement that the assets would cover all liabilities, and that creditors would not lose. The officers of the firm, which is one of the largest in the country, are Louis F. Sutter, President, and Adolph Sutter, Secretary and Treasurer. There are six brothers in the company, which is incorporated for $900,000.

Eugene Pearson and W. C. Niblack were appointed as receivers. Gregory, Poppenhausen & McNabb represent the firm.

Sutter Brothers have been fighting the Tobacco Trust. Supplies were bought direct from the planters. The houses in Havana, New York, and St. Louis will be affected. A statement gives liabilities as $1,500,000 and assets $2,500,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Sutter Brothers, the embarrassed tobacco firm, purchased much of the Onondaga crop. They had a large warehouse at Baldwinsville, employing hundreds of hands part of the year.

JOHN S. WHITE BANKRUPT.

President of Berkeley School Has Liabilities of About $143,000, of Which Over $42,000 Are Secured.

John S. White of 5 West Seventy-fifth Street, who has been a teacher in this city for over twenty-five years and President of the Berkeley School, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $143,583, of which $42,565 are secured, the value of the securities being placed at $28,280, and nominal assets of $15,665.

The assets consist of eight acres of land at Middletown, a suburb of Newport, R. I., $6,000, mortgaged for $6,000; notes, $876; 98 shares of stock of the Berkeley School, $980, mostly hypothecated; amount due for tuition at Berkeley School, $7,300, principally from 1895 to 1897, probably worthless, and a half-interest in the business, furniture, &c., of the Rocklitz Studio at 311 Madison Avenue, $500. He also has 2,750 shares of stock of the Preston Rose and Tree Company of Marlborough, Mass., hypothecated; an interest in the stock of the Tripler Liquid Air Company of New York, when issued, and five life insurance policies, all assigned to the company for money loaned.

Among the creditors are Frank A. Munsey, $5,000; Eben D. Jordan of Boston, $10,625; Bank of the Manhattan Company, $4,600, and Mrs. Julia A. Fenn, $6,000, all of which creditors are secured; Frank Gould of 195 Broadway, $3,800; William F. Havemeyer, $3,000; Joseph B. Thomas, at the Savoy Hotel, $45,000 for money loaned; John Slattery, $2,085, and the Berkeley School, $25,000, principally paid debts of the school incurred before incorporation.

EARLY COTTON IN TEXAS.

Secretary Wilson Says It Is Only Way to Beat the Weevil.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture was an early caller on the President to-day. He has just returned from Texas, where he went to investigate the condition of cotton and learn the results of the fight the planters are making against the boll weevil.

"Many planters are taking the advice of the Agricultural Department and planting early cotton," said the Secretary. "Practically the entire late crop was destroyed. The weevil has ravaged much of the best part of the Texas cotton belt. All efforts to exterminate it seem to have been unavailing. Efforts to eradicate the house fly would be about as efficacious. The only way to meet the evil apparently is to plant early cotton and get in the crop before the weevil has an opportunity to destroy it."

FIGHTING CUBAN TREATY.

Ex-Representative Tayler to Represent Tariff League Before Congress.

The American Protective Tariff League at a conference held on Saturday evening selected former Representative Robert W. Tayler of Canton, Ohio, to carry on its fight at the special session of Congress against the Cuban treaty.

The domestic interests directly affected are the Louisiana cane sugar growers, the tobacco growers, and the Florida fruit interests. The league, however, is making the fight on the lines that any deviation from the protective principle is an injury to American industries.

Sharp Advance in Eggs.

Yesterday's wholesale price for "best" eggs was 31 cents per dozen, which would mean close to 40 cents at retail. Just what the reason of the sharp advance during the past few days may be it is impossible to discover. Receipts yesterday were 4,332 cases, against 5,900 cases on the corresponding day last year. Receipts for the week were 43,273 cases, compared with 42,362 cases for the corresponding week last year. Since Jan. 1 receipts have been 2,636,676 cases, against 2,824,483 cases during the corresponding period a year ago.

Tavshanjian Sale Resumed.

The auction of Oriental rugs at the salesrooms of H. S. Tavshanjian, on East Seventeenth Street, was resumed yesterday after a week's intermission. About 2,700 separate lots have been sold altogether. The attendance was a little lighter because of the opening of the carpet and rug season at the salesrooms of the manufacturers.

JERSEY'S BOUNDARY.

State Court Ruling Gives Her Sovereignty to the Middle of New York Bay.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Supreme Court to-day in the Jersey City tax case decided that the boundary line between New York and New Jersey is in the middle of the Hudson River and in the middle of New York Bay and that the New Jersey sovereignty is co-extensive with this boundary.

The decision sustains an assessment against the New York Central Railroad in land under water between the middle of New York Bay and the low-water lands on the New Jersey shore. The railroad company had refused to pay taxes under the State laws on those lands on the claim that the jurisdiction over them lay with New York State.

It is likely that the case will be carried to the United States Court before it is finally settled.

TO SEIZE ERNST ESTATE.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States Court to-day against Casper Ernst, former capitalist and promoter, who is now in jail on a warrant charging him with forgery and embezzlement.

The petitioners, who ask that Ernst be declared a bankrupt, are Stephen Trant of Racine, Wis.; A. Linderfelt of Brooklyn, N. Y., and John O. Wiltsen of Watsonville, Cal. The first two named are understood to be Catholic priests. They claim they hold notes signed by Ernst on which he has not paid interest. The application is for the purpose of trying to realize on Ernst's estate.

Canada's Wheat Crop Short.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 9.—The latest official reports from Manitoba are that the crop of Northwest Canada is 2,000,000 bushels short of last year, amounting to 50,200,000 bushels, of which 14,000,000 bushels will be required for seed and interior Manitoba mills. This is the first authentic report from the Canadian Northwest.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Herbert Bretherton has been appointed sub-manager of the State Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool.

Local fire underwriters have been advised that the State of Iowa proposes to appeal from the decision of Judge McPherson setting aside the Iowa fire insurance anti-compact law as unconstitutional.

The Mount Vernon Fire Insurance Company of Alexandria, Va., which has been reorganized with a cash capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $50,000, has chosen these officers: President—F. F. Marburg; Treasurer—H. W. Maher; Secretary—James F. Payton, Jr.

As to insurance of war risks in the Far East the London correspondent of The Chronicle says: "For the past two months there has been a good deal of underwriting at Lloyds of goods carried to Russian and Japanese ports in the Far East. A great deal of coal is being insured in this way against seizure by the owners of war, and general merchandise is also receiving attention. What the rates are may be gathered from the remark made by one underwriter that the betting was practically 5 to 1 against an outbreak of war. Rates, however, show a tendency to rise, owing to the large number of alarmist rumors which come from the Continent—mostly false ones, it turns out."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB BAUERMAN.—Jacob Bauerman, also known as Bauman, ladies' tailor and garment designer of 2,123 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,077 and no available assets.

JOSEPH W. CODY.—Joseph W. Cody of 511 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $47,013 and no assets. Most of the debts were contracted in September, 1899. He was treasurer of the Joseph W. Cody Contracting Company of 140 Nassau Street, against which a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on July 16 last.

JOHN WHALEY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of John Whaley, who did business as John Whaley & Co., 96 New Church Street, and 15 Cortlandt Street, show liabilities $19,780 and assets of $1,735, consisting of stock, $1,000; safe, &c., $150; accounts, $570, and cash in bank, $15. Among the creditors are the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, $7,000, secured by accounts to the value of $8,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $1,683, and the American Cotton Mills Company, $1,093.

ACHILLE MARX.—Achille Marx of 128 West Ninety-first Street, formerly wholesale dealer in clothing at 74 Washington Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $26,100 and assets $300 consisting of linen closing in an auction house at New Orleans. A meeting of creditors on Oct. 31, 1902, and offered to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar. Among the creditors are the Importers and Traders' National Bank, $4,581; Benedict Marx of Paris, $3,000; Fred Butterfield & Co., $7,985, and Folwell Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, $2,181.

FRANK J. COLE.—Frank J. Cole, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 134 Liberty Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,320 and assets $4,428, consisting of stock $3,938, accounts $50, and contract to purchase real estate $450, claim disputed. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed H. Linly Johnson receiver of the assets. He has been in business since April, 1900. The largest creditors are Harry C. Ryan of Brooklyn, $5,811; Rufus Waterhouse, $954, and Henry Corn, $725.

JUDGMENTS OBTAINED.

JULES R. GIMBERNAT.—Two judgments were entered yesterday against Jules R. Gimbernat, one for $788 in favor of Louis Sherry and the other for $478 in favor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company.

FOXHALL P. KEENE.—A judgment was entered yesterday by default against Foxhall P. Keene for $1,328 in favor of the Mark Cross Company, for saddlery sold to him in October and December, 1901. He was served with the summons at Old Westbury Road, Roslyn, L. I., on Oct. 17 last.

GIOVANNI W. GINTRIFRI.—A judgment for $7,857 was entered yesterday against George W. Griffith, who did business as George W. Griffith & Co., bond broker, at 15 Cortlandt Street, in favor of Sutro Brothers & Co., on a note given to them on March 24, 1902, in settlement of an agreement to purchase from the firm $20,000 bonds of the Lehigh Power Company and $20,000 bonds of the General Gas, Electric and Power Company of Connersville, Ind. He has been in business in this city for ten years.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following discharges in bankruptcy were granted yesterday in the United States District Court:

Lewis Cohen, wall paper, 168 Sixth Avenue. Petition filed Aug. 13, 1903; liabilities, $19,868.

Henry Hoeberecht, real estate, 171 Broadway. Petition filed July 17, 1903; liabilities, $43,429.

Feldstein & Lambert, artificial flowers, 9 Washington Place. Petition filed May 20, 1903; liabilities, $31,967.

Arthur J. Jeffries, tobacco and cigars, 35 Fulton Street. Petition filed Feb. 2, 1903; liabilities, $3,878.

Michael Harman, furs, 78 East Houston Street. Petition filed Aug. 5, 1903; liabilities, $4,701.

Charles Lehr, contractor, 542 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Petition filed July 1, 1903; liabilities, $2,966.

J. H. Manning, actor, 43 Madison Avenue. Petition filed Sept. 21, 1903; liabilities, $2,625.

Rosen & Prince, bakers, 24 Delancey Street. Petition filed Aug. 12, 1903; liabilities, $3,815.

Against the Acme Hall Company.

An action to foreclose a mortgage for $49,500 was brought against the Acme Hall Company in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday by George V. N. Baldwin. The defendant corporation has a large brick building at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, devoted to restaurant, saloon, and lodge room purposes. John C. Hopkins and Samuel Hopkins, who had a claim on the property, together with the Title Insurance Company of New York, which holds a mortgage on the same property for $67,500, are made parties to the action in the complaint.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Albert J., Jr.—S. S. Bogart	$165
ADAMS, Albert J., Jr.—E. Rosenbaum	610
AUERBACHER, Louis H.—E. M. Cox, trustee	59
ANDELMAN, Abraham B.—R. Gruhn and another	72
ARNOLDI, Gibeon—D. Alvord	278
AUTHENRIETH, Gustav W.—A. M. O. Barth	1,459
ALLEN, Rudolph—S. A. McGuire	220
BERGERMAN, Abram—Corn Exchange Bank	426
BRYANT, Ichabod C.—American Publishing Company	183
BLIER, Charles—I. Greenberger	214
BLANKOFF, Abraham—R. Gruhn and another	42
BRUNNER, George T., and Abraham Gorin —M. Mosson and another	477
CONLON, George F.—I. Muck	297
COHEN, Charles J.—S. C. Marum	67
COOPER, Mrs. Lillian—F. Kloefkorn	504
COHEN, Louis—M. Rosenthal	50
CRYAN, John J.—J. Kehoe, administrator	439
CUNNINGHAM, Joseph H.—M. Sosa	409
CONLON, George F.—J. Muck	304
DOSCHER, John—Corn Exchange Bank	650
DEGNON-McLEAN CONTRACTING COMPANY—A. Copeland	470
DANIEL, Anna K.—C. H. Abbott	174
DANZIGER, Israel—M. Furst	90
DANZLER, Edgar P.—I. Stern and another	32
DAVIS, Samuel, and Henry Loewenstein—N. Marks	332
AUTOMOBILE SAFETY WARDROBE Company—H. W. Leonard	193
CITY OF NEW YORK—E. Jeman	310
DE BONES, Tony, Pietro Tripoli, Vincenzo Bonano, and William M. McIntyre —J. Kennedy and another, costs	110
ERNEST, Charles, Sr.—R. Herschman and another, costs	24
FARRENKOPF, Frances—A. E. Proth	832
GIMBERNAT, Jules R.—L. Sherry	788
GIMBERNAT, Jules R.—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company	478
GRIMM, Edward G.—J. C. Loudon and another	124
GOLDBAUM, Morris and Henry—S. Cohen	74
GOLDSTEIN, Julia—P. Schuck	1,069
GRIFFITH, George W.—R. Sutro and another	7,851
HUGHES, Joseph—W. V. White	111
HUGHES, Joseph—W. V. White	158
HIRNS, Henry—A. Barth	163
HIRSHKIND, Max—J. Sheehan	148
HEILIG, Helen—United States Electric Light and Power Company	33
KNAPP, Clyde D., Jr., and Paul Sheldon and Clyde D. Knapp—W. A. Moll	2,164
KEINEPETER, Herbert—W. A. Roos	20
LACOV, Nathan; Joseph and Max—People of the State of New York	1,000
LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL COMPANY—New York Silicate Book Slate Company, costs	72
LA FRANCE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY —W. J. Kelly	290
LA FRANCE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY —W. J. Kelly	660
LEEB, Henry—United States Electric Light and Power Company	181
METELSKI, William—J. Bower	512
MAGOUN, Katharine J., executrix—J. T. Magoun	594
MAYO, Virginius J.—S. S. Wise, Jr., trustee	1,339
MEYER, William—H. A. Weeks	2,547
MURRAY, George W.—A. Murray, costs	40
MITRA, Rose—N. Valicenti, administrator	132
McKEAN, Archibald—S. S. Pierce Company	135
McCAN, Harry T.—I. Kram	70
DOMESTIC ICE MACHINE COMPANY—Food Trade Publishing Company	531
NEW YORK AND QUEENS COUNTY—Western Railroad Company—R. Corstock	595
OLSSON, Charles A.—C. C. Sibley and another	112
OSBORNE, Charles W.—New York and Eastern News Company	236
OBERDORFER, George—P. Rudisch	70
ORTEGA, Emil—C. Conti	252
PURRMANN, Bruno—C. Biele	59
PRESTON, George A., Jr.—Berger	50
WASHINGTON & FRANKLIN BREWING Company—A. & E. Tuite	545
ROBINSON, Purdon—D. L. Kane and another	305
STRAUS, Jerome, and Leopold—I. Trautman and another	477
STAFF, Darwin M.—J. Nevins	98
SPITZ, Hour—Bank of New Amsterdam, costs	591
TERELLI, Angela, administratrix—R. A. Anthony, executor	40
TEKULSKY, Morris—M. H. Moses and another	173
TIMMINS, James H.—T. Asbury	366
TEE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. C. Rodgers	12,060
THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY —D. Geisler	2,500
TRINITY REALTY COMPANY and Cook Heating and Power Company—T. G. Carlin	216
VALENTI, Gabriel—M. Mahler	162
VALENTINE, Charles C.—G. I. Valentine, costs	103
WOLCHOK, Samuel—J. Perelman and another	224
WOLCHOK, Samuel—J. Perelman and another	328

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; George F. Oliver, Pittsburg; Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, Washington; L. C. Hanna, Cleveland.

HOLLAND—E. K. Ream, Chicago; Claude H. Edmunds, London.

IMPERIAL—Dr. Leo Metzner, Berlin; W. G. Raoul, Atlanta.

WESTMINSTER—Antonio Martinez Rivero, First Secretary of the Cuban Legation to the United States, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Dr. Beuhn, Hamburg; Col. Frank B. Noyes, Chicago.

GRAND—Col. F. L. Town, United States Army.

NAVARRE—Ex-Admiral Gherardi, United States Navy; Major J. B. Hickey, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. J. Dolt, notions, vellings, laces, and ladies' neckwear, 704 Broadway.

Haiff, M., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; R. E. Seeligman, white goods, notions, and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Rothschild Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Moody, men's and boys' clothing, 43 Leonard Street.

Quackenbush, C. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Milburn, dress goods and silks; W. F. Boyle, carpets; A. Everson, crockery, 877 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Drewry-Wise Company, Richmond, Va.; C. Drewry, woolens and white goods; W. S. Freeman, dry goods, 58 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Shepard Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. H. Taylor, boys' clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Lewis, John Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. D. Ecker, hosiery and underwear; 395 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Anker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. J. Feudner, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; O. B. Beadle, millinery and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Rosenbaum, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Uniontown, Penn.; J. Rosenbaum, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Veneill, cloaks and suits; 51 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

House & Herrmann, Wheeling, West Va.; G. E. House, carpets; 8 Astor Place; Hotel Navarre.

Lewis, A. T., & Son, Dry Goods Company; Denver, Col.; J. H. Hill, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mills, Ellis, Pottstown, Penn.; W. E. Mills, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Dreyfuss, Sol, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; S. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Knots, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Webber, W. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks, suits, and wraps; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Silvey, J., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. L. Mitcham, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. F. Borkholt, carpets; 56 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Allman & Putman Company, Massillion, Ohio; G. Mellon, cloaks, furnishing goods, and carpets; 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. D. Jetton, upholstery goods; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mondie Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Sachs, umbrellas; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:40	Sun sets	4:48
Moon rises	10:18		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	11:15	Gov. Isl'd	11:30
H. Gate	1:26		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:53	Gov. Isl'd	
H. Gate			

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alfianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Prince, Brazil	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Casarense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, West Indies		
Fontabelle, St. Thomas		
St. Croix, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M. 1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.

Consuelo, Hull		
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Heilig Geist, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Protsus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Amsterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	9:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Dominion, Martinique, and Cuidad Bolivar	12:30 P. M.	
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.
Niagara, Nassau and Tampico	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	3:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

Celtic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 45:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Wednesdays and Saturdays via Tampa, and on Mondays via Mobile,) and at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sunday, at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed via Canada or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid, as the foreign rate. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 9:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 10.

Altai, Kingston, Nov. 4.
Armenian, Liverpool, Oct. 29.
Brustar, Algiers, Oct. 20.
Citta di Napoli, Gibraltar, Oct. 30.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Nov. 3.
Regina Elena, Naples, Oct. 29.
Salerno, Galveston, Oct. 26.
Yucatan, Colon, Nov. 3.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.

Athos, Inagua, Nov. 6.
Comal, Galveston, Nov. 5.
Hohenzollern, Genoa, Oct. 29.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nov. 10.
Sardegna, Naples, Oct. 29.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 31.
El Monte, New Orleans, Nov. 7.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 10.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Oct. 31.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13.

Barotse, St. Lucia, Nov. 6.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Nov. 5.
La Savoie, Havre, Nov. 7.
Monroe, Norfolk, Nov. 12.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Oct. 29.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 7.

Arrived.

SS Baron Driesen, (Russ.,) Bisting, Kobe, &c., July 24, with mdse. to Shewan, Tomes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Bergen, (Nor.,) Simonsen, Progreso, &c., Oct. 30, with mdse. to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS Thorsen, (Nor.,) Johnsen, Guanico River, Venezuela. Arrived at the Bar at about 5 P. M. Will discharge at Forth Amboy.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow and Moville, Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Br

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

Call money firm, 4½@6 per cent.

The week's market opened under the same influences as depressed it last week. There were rumors of lower prices for steel goods, and it was stated that the iron production has now been reduced 40 per cent. And Steel Trust securities made low records upon all three varieties. The dealings in them were large, comprising a full half of all the business done on a day of moderate activity. The market showed appreciation of the fact that there are exceptional conditions depressing the Steels, for the rest of the list did not move with them. Not only were the Steels affected adversely and specifically by the iron trade's condition—which is injurous to other stocks only indirectly and argumentatively, they were also depressed by liquidation, and by the peculiar condition which places the conversion syndicate in the position of both sellers to the trust for bonds and buyers in the market for that purpose. In the latter capacity the syndicate naturally wishes to buy cheap, like any other buyer, and in the former capacity it is somewhat indifferent to the price the bonds bring, the profit lying in the difference between the two prices. Naturally in such conditions there is a large amount of in and out buying and selling of a confusing character, but unmistakable in its effect upon the list. It would be phenomenal if it rose with its most active stock declining by entire points, and it is even encouraging that it fell so little. The local traction stocks were as strong as any group, and Colorado Southern and Denver and Rio Grande were noticeably weak upon the strike news from Denver. Pennsylvania's weakness seemed to reflect rather its bond issues—$45,530,000 in ten days—than its profits, present or prospective. The market was responsive more to these factors than to the meeting of Congress or the march of events upon the Isthmus. Due note was taken of the introduction of an anti-trust bill and of the possibilities in Cuban reciprocity, and surprises which are customary whenever the legislative body is in session. But definite buying and selling at higher or lower prices for these reasons was as hard to find as any reflection of the usual good railway news, and better opinions arriving from the Chicago traffic managers. The Street is preoccupied by other matters striking closer home just now.

During the day sterling sold as low as $4.8355, gold in London as high as 77s. 11½d., and call money here went no higher than 6 per cent. These occurrences are all so nearly parts of the same transaction that it is difficult to separate them into cause and effect. It is not even possible to dissociate our own money market and say that it was strong for domestic reasons, such as the loss of $23,774,600 in three weeks, and the loss of two-thirds of the bank's surplus. Doubtless such facts are adequate to explain a strong demand for funds, but the demand would be less strong except for the requirements of the dealers in sterling. Their necessities in turn would be less if they had not reduced their credits here by buying sterling pressed upon the market by buyers of cotton, and the demand for gold at European centres would be less if there were not cotton bills to be covered at maturity. It is therefore possible to regard the associated phenomena as reflections of the commodity market, as well as of the money market, if not more so. The only purpose of such an academic discussion would be to discover whether the money market is anxious as well as strong, and the only conclusion is that it is not. There is no parallel between the money markets this year and last. Then exchange hovered near the export point, and loans were liquidated in order that the crops might be moved. Both the West and abroad are assisting in the movement this year, and even if the pinch so far avoided should arrive at length it must be short. The suggestion that "gold exports will not be permitted" from the other side must be accepted with reserve. The great banks can interpose more or less effective obstacles in detail, especially in France or Germany, but it is a question of price, after all. If the price is paid the gold must come, just as certainly and for the same reason that our cotton or wheat must go if foreigners are willing or compelled to pay the price in our markets, whether natural or artificial.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting pf.	½	Manhattan	1½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Met. Securities	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	9½	Met. St. Ry.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Del. So. pr.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
General Electric	1	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Illinois Central	¾	United Fruit	½
Int. Paper	¾	Un. Sta. Inv. pf.	¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pfd	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
		Va.-Car. Chem.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & Fdy.	½	Erie 2d pf.	¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Hocking Valley	½
American Express	3	Lake S. & M.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Mat. Reach	½
Am. Sugar	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Nat. Enameling	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Penn. R. R.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Reading	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Rock Island	½
Con. Tob. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Corn Prod. pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	U. S. Steel	½
Erie	½	U. S. Steel pf.	¾
Erie 1st pf.	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

N. Y., L. & W. 1st 4s	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, B	1½
		St. P. & Dul. 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3½	N. P., St. P. & D. Div. 4s	4
Cent. of N. J. 5s, r.1	1	Feb. & East. inc.	1
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s	1	Rio G. 1st 4s	2
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1	U. S. Steel 5s, c.1	1
Long Dock 6s	1½	Va. Mid. 3s, Series F	1
Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s	1½		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 9	443,044
To date this year	187,250,135
Corresponding date last year	159,765,558

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 9	$1,977,500
To date this year	$581,963,450
Corresponding date last year	$789,738,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
New York Dock Co.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.—Preferred stock.
Vulcan Detinning Co.—Preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—On preferred stock.
Corn Products Co.—On common stock.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Reading Railroad—On second preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Houston Oil Co. of Texas.
Northern Central Railroad.
Standard Rope and Twine Co. (adjourned.)

A DEMORALIZED STERLING MARKET.

Immense offerings of bankers' d and drafts drawn against the week-end's accumulation of cotton and grain bills threw yesterday's exchange market into a state which bordered on demoralization. Prime bills thrown on the market for sale found no takers except at big concessions, and it was not until the rate for demand drafts, which at the close on Friday had been quoted at $4.8420 had broken to $4.8355, that the downward movement was arrested by short covering.

There is only one explanation which can be offered for the present condition of the exchange market, and that is that at present there is a perfect flood of commercial bills, principally cotton, being poured into the New York market and pressed for immediate sale. The shippers have to realise on their bills and sell them for what they will bring. The bankers who buy them are thus enabled to draw their own drafts and sell them at lower and lower figures. Add to this condition of things the fact that there is practically no demand for bankers' bills at present, and it can be readily seen why the exchange market is in its present demoralized state.

The bid rates in rates yesterday morning forced the hand of the bankers in London who are at present in control of the gold market, and their first move was to raise the price of both American eagles and bar gold, the quotation for the latter going to 77s. 11½d. per ounce. What such an advance means can be seen from the following computation. There are, roughly speaking, 53,000 ounces of gold in a million dollar shipment. An advance of 1d. per ounce, therefore, amounts to about 53,000d., or $1,000 additional to the purchase price of this amount of gold in the London market. To equalise such an advance the check rate in New York on London has to decline a full 50 points, or half a cent per pound sterling.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Total transactions in the stock market yesterday were smaller than those of the closing days of last week, but the trading in Steel was heavier. In other words, the preponderance of the transactions in United States Steel over those in the rest of the list was more marked yesterday than on any day since the present downward movement in the Steel stocks was inaugurated. New low records were established in both the common and the preferred stocks, as well as in the bonds, but there is so little novelty in these movements that the Street has almost come to look upon new low prices in the Steel stocks as the thing to be expected.

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During most of the day the railway list, and in fact the market as a whole, showed so much firmness in the face of the heavy decline in the Steel stocks that this strength became a matter of general comment. But no market could reasonably be expected to hold up when the most active stock in the list under heavy pressure was establishing new low records. Late in the day the dead weight of the Steel issues began to tell, and the whole market sold off more or less sharply, although, owing to the early firmness, the net losses were in few cases very heavy. A certain number of stocks, including some of the tractions, held so well that instead of net losses they showed net gains.

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For the first time in the present movement the transactions in United States Steel were actually in excess of half of the whole transactions. Out of the total for the day of 443,044 shares, Steel common supplied 37,630 shares and the preferred 188,690, a total for the two issues of 226,320 shares. As it was the preferred stock which showed the heavier transactions, so also was it this issue which yielded most easily to the pressure put upon it. Opening unchanged at 53⅝, which proved to be the highest price of the day, the stock sold off with few reactions until it reached 52, the previous low record, and then, after crossing this figure, began the decline to 50½, which was the low of the day, establishing a low record 1½ points below the previous one. The amount of stock for sale seemed to increase as the price declined, and around 51 there were a great many lots of 1,000 shares or more thrown on the market. Before the close there was a slight recovery to 50⅞, the net loss for the day being 3 points.

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It was not until the last hour that the common stock fell below its previous record, which was 10½. At this figure the stock seemed to resist any further decline, but finally the weakness of the preferred proved too much for the common, and it also made a new low price at 10⅜.

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Considerable attention was attracted by the advances which occurred in the traction stocks, which in spite of the weakness of the market during the latter part of the day succeeded in keeping part of their gains until the close. The largest advances were those which occurred in Manhattan Elevated and Metropolitan Street Railway, the former in particular being specially prominent. The net gains were 1¾ in Manhattan, 1½ in Metropolitan, and half a point in Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

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The convening of Congress in special session brought prominently to the attention of Wall Street the legislative outlook so far as the Street's interests are directly concerned. In some quarters the belief was expressed that the situation would be very much improved stock market-wise if financial legislation is adopted, it being said that such action would strengthen the Republican Party and make less uncertain the outlook during the coming year, when it is expected that the Presidential campaign will have much bearing upon the course of the stock market.

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Pennsylvania was the most active of the railway stocks, and one of the relatively few issues which showed a net loss of as much as a point. Early in the day it moved up fractionally from the opening price, but subsequently sold off more than a point, and closed at 110⅞, an even point below Saturday's close. A representative of a Stock Exchange house said that Philadelphia connections yesterday offered a bet of $10,000 even that Pennsylvania would sell at par before it would at 135.

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On the sale of only 100 shares Brooklyn Union Gas rose 9½ points to 195, making a total advance within a week of 19½ points. Wall Street heard yesterday that the stock's strength is due to a plan said to be under consideration by the Directors to issue convertible debentures to reimburse the company's treasury for money spent in improvements, stockholders to have the right to subscribe to these debentures at par. If such a plan is being considered it has apparently not reached a stage sufficiently advanced for publication, for an officer of the company said yesterday that he knew of no such plan.

The New Hawaiian Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—After being signed by Territorial Treasurer A. N. Kopoikai, $1,000,000 worth of the new Hawaiian bonds reached here to-day in charge of a representative of a New York trust company. Bids for their issue are to be opened in Honolulu and New York on Nov. 19.

Bank President Thirty-one Years.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Isaac Pruyn, aged about eighty-four years, for the last thirty-one years President of the Catskill National Bank, tendered his resignation to-day because of his advanced age.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The local market drooped in sympathy with New York. Prices did not go off a great deal, but operations fell off and commission house business was very dull. Nearly one-half of the trading was in the steels, and the local dealings were largely of a professional character. Pennsylvania Railroad officials are quoted as saying that they have no more securities to put on the market, and the announcement was officially made that the security holdings of the late William L. Elkins will remain intact, as his speculative holdings were closed out some months ago. Total sales, 20,368 shares and $23,800 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Amalgamated Copper	36⅝	36¼	36⅜
35	American Cement	7	6¾	7
	Bell Telephone	50½	50½	50½
100	Brook. Rapid Transit	36⅝	36½	36½
24	Cambria Steel	18⅝	18¼	18¼
10	Catawissa 1st pf.	60	60	60
2,367	Con. Lake Superior	¾	¾	¾
270	Con. Lake Superior pf.	2½	2	2½
200	Erie	27⅝	26¾	26⅝
195	General Asphalt pf.	20	20	20
3	Girard Nat. Bank	240½	240½	240½
10	Hunt & Broad Top pf.	50	50	50
100	Lehigh Nav.	84	84	84
100	Lehigh Valley R. R.	86½	86½	86½
60	Lit Brothers	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Marsden	1½	1½	1½
1,239	North Penn. R. R.	104	104	104
1,967	Penn. R. R.	58⅞	58½	58½
170	Philadelphia Traction	95¼	95¼	95¼
906	Philadelphia Electric	6	5 15-16	6
110	Philadelphia Co.	26	26	26
3,506	Reading	22⅝	22	22
229	United Gas Imp.	79¾	79½	79½
250	Union Traction	44	44	44
3,170	U. S. Steel	51⅞	50½	51⅛
3,220	U. S. Steel pf.	53¾	50¾	50¾
100	Warwick Steel	3	3	3

FURTHER GOLD ENGAGEMENTS.

National City Bank Secures $500,000 Gold in London—Total to Date, $2,150,000.

The engagement by the National City Bank of an additional amount of $500,000 gold for import was announced yesterday, making the total engaged by the National City Bank since it began the movement last Monday, $1,500,000. This gold was secured in London on Saturday last when the rates of exchange, although low, were still considerably above those which prevailed yesterday. In addition to the National City Bank's engagement, Muller, Schall & Co. announced that $250,000 had been shipped to them on Saturday from Southampton. Unless, as some suppose, more gold is coming this way than has yet been made known, the total shipments since last Monday, when the first engagement was announced, including the $500,000 secured by the National City Bank on Saturday, amount to $2,150,000.

Call money rates yesterday fluctuated between 4½ and 6 per cent., the rate not going above the latter figure, which was the highest paid last week. The rate of discount in the open market in London was quoted at 4 to 4½ per cent.

Bonds for Refund and Redemption.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The amount of 3 and 4 per cent. bonds so far received at the Treasury for refund into 2s is $8,774,750, and the amount of 5s received for redemption is $10,362,100.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Topeka dispatches shippers and cattlemen west of the Missouri River have completed a five-million-dollar independent packing company, and will fight the trust with plants in Kansas City and Chicago.

Chicago advices state that October was a record month with the Chicago Telephone Company, 2,274 telephones being added, making the number in use 97,902.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Mercur Company of Mercur, Utah, it is stated, has been called for Dec. 1 at Jersey City, to reduce the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $1,000,000.

Grain receipts of all kinds at Chicago last week amounted to 6,823,685 bushels, or 5,350 bushels more than the previous week, and were 1,067,248 bushels more than the same week last year.

Colorado Springs dispatches state that the October gold production amounted to $1,087,240, which is $500,000 less than last year, the decrease being due to the strike.

Cotton exports from the Port of Galveston for the month of October, according to dispatches from that city, were 372,000 bales, valued at $19,261,179, and were the largest on record.

Sault Ste. Marie advices state that the October freight movements through the canals amounted to 4,475,963 tons, compared with 4,618,220 last year.

Statement from Chicago that the receipts of live stock last week amounted to 332,821 head, a decrease of 21,750 head compared with the receipts of the previous week, and 25,885 less than the arrivals in the same week last year.

According to Boston dispatches the Citizens' National Bank of Worcester has been absorbed by the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday of five shares of National City Bank stock at 260 and twenty Bank of Commerce at 207.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The bulk of the business in the stock market to-day was given over to Copper Range and Amalgamated. In the early dealings both these issues made a slight show of strength, Amalgamated selling as high as 37 and Copper Range touching 45¾, with 36¼ and 44¼, the later quotations, respectively, but as soon as profit taking set in both issues eased off, became irregular, and still later dropped to the low figure of the day.

Trading in the general market was given over very largely to the Steel issues, the selling of which was again of exceptionally large volume. American Telephone, on small-lot transactions, dropped a fraction, to 128¾. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	*Atchison	65	65	65
12	Atchison pf.	90	89	90
1	Boston & Albany	248	248	248
31	Boston El	140¾	140½	140½
24	Fitch. pf.	136	136	136
10	Mass. Elec.	18	18	18
220	Mass. Elec. pf.	76½	76	76½
200	Mexican Central	9	9	9
16	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	195½	196
1	Old Colony	200	200	200
16	Old Dominion	72	72	72
70	Union Pacific	72	72	72
3	Union Pacific pf.	84½	84½	84½
25	Wabash	18¾	18½	18¾

TELEPHONES.

329	American	127½	126½	126½
75	Mexican	1½	1½	1½
10	*N.	123½	123½	123½
100	Western	9	9	9
117	Western pf.	75½	75½	75½

MISCELLANEOUS.

842	Am. Ag. Chem.	10¼	10	10¼
154	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	68½	67	67
35	Am. Pneu. Service	3¼	3¼	3½
100	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,095	Am. Sugar	115⅝	114⅝	115
37	Am. Sugar pf.	119	118½	118½
37	Am. Woolen pf.	67½	67½	67½
700	Dom. Iron & Steel	7½	7½	7½
10	Edison	242	242	242
23	General Electric	148	148	148
100	Mass. Gas	34	34	34
125	Mass. Gas pf.	78½	78½	78½
195	Mergenthaler	190	187½	187½
100	Reece Buttonhole	7	7	7
21	Swift & Co.	102	101¾	102
70	United Fruit	99	98	98
215	United Shoe Mach.	44	44	44
1,580	U. S. Steel	11	10¾	10¼
6,704	U. S. Steel pf.	53⅞	50½	50⅝

MINING.

45	Adventure	4½	4	4
33	Allouez	4⅝	4½	4½
2,815	*Amalgamated	37	36¼	36⅜
100	Am. Zinc	9	9	9
80	Arcadian	67½	67½	67½
200	Bingham	23½	22	23
1	Cal. & Hecla	435	435	435
200	Centennial	16⅝	16½	16½
280	Con. Mercur	1	90c	90c
2,916	Copper Range	45¾	44½	44¼
131	Daly-West	27½	27½	27½
100	Dom. Coal	74	74	74
10	Franklin	8	8	8
1,020	Granby	4¼	4 1-16	4 1-16
10	Isle Royale	25	25	25
20	Mass.	5	5	5
47	Mohawk	36½	36½	36½
400	Mont. & Boston	62½c	62½c	62½c
100	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	Old Dominion	10¾	10	10
147	Osceola	57	56	57
1	Quincy	87	87	87
825	Shannon	8¾	8½	8½
77	Tamarack	90	90	90
45	Trinity	5¼	5	5
60	U. S.	17¾	17¾	17¾
430	Utah	27½	27	27
60	Winona	8¾	8¼	8½

*Ex dividend. †Assessments paid.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The weekly statement of the local associated banks as issued to-day shows a loss in the reserve excess of $986,288. The New York reserve fell off $1,080,286. Loans scored only a nominal shrinkage of $78,000 and deposits increased $3,358,000. Comparative figures in detail are:

	Nov. 7.	Oct. 31.	Increase.
Loans	$188,414,000	$188,492,000	*$78,000
Circulation	4,426,000	4,445,900	*37,000
Deposits	144,214,000	140,861,000	3,353,000
Due banks	62,706,000	62,507,000	199,000
U. S. deposits	412,000	408,000	5,000
Reserve agents	27,721,000	28,881,000	*1,160,700
Ex. Force	16,436,000	11,546,000	2,892,300
Due from bank	18,153,000	16,781,000	1,372,970
8 per cent. fund	325,250	323,750	*1,500
Legal-tender	5,567,000	5,691,000	*124,000
Specie	10,257,000	17,199,000	*942,700
Reserve excess	1,308,714	2,195,000	*986,286
Reserve, N. Y.	7,105,714	8,186,000	*1,080,286

*Decrease.

The money market is much firmer, and rates are higher than they were last week. Call loans, 6 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 6@6 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 4 per cent. New York funds, par@5c premium. Clearings, $17,311,699; balances, $1,798,863.

The foreign exchange market shows marked weakness. Cables have been reduced 1¢c and other sterling rates ¼c. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.84⅝	
Sterling	4.84½	$4.80½
Commercial		4.79½
Francs	5.18¾	5.21¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅞	.94⅝
Guilders	.40¾	.40

EXCITED COTTON MARKET.

Prices Up and Down, with Transactions on an Enormous Scale.

There was a very feverish and excited cotton market yesterday. Prices moved up and down again with bewildering rapidity, and the transactions were on an enormous scale. At the opening December cotton was pushed up to 11.11 and the July option to 11.19, due to higher prices in London, and a scramble of the bears to cover, but soon afterward the market began to slump. Market experts declared that they detected selling for the bull account. Selling orders came in from New Orleans and continued on the decline. The theory, it was explained, was that the price for the staple had been pushed up too fast.

The decline was interrupted by frequent rallies, and according to brokers on the floor was only a healthy reaction. The early high prices were new records for the staple, not only in the present movement, but also so far as the prices at the time of the year during the last twenty years are concerned. The close was steady, about 25 points below the highest for the day.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 4½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 5½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 5½ per cent.

Time money rates, 5½@6 per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 6 per cent. for longer dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House Exchanges were $143,411,330; balances, $5,375,003. United States Sub-Treasury credit balance, $182,487.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent., short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4@4¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was very weak. Nominal rates were $4.81¼ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8@4.8020; demand, $4.8375; cables, $4.8483. Commercial bills were $4.79¼@4.80¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¾ and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94⅛ and 94 11-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40 1-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—50c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c premium; telegraphic, 5c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Money was wanted in the market to-day in connection with the payment of the Transvaal loan call to-morrow and the payment of £500,000 of London County Council bills, which absorbed all the available supplies. Discounts were firm on the dearness of money, the decline in New York exchange, and the expectation that the Bank of England will raise its discount rate to 5 per cent. on Thursday. The United States is endeavoring to purchase gold in the open market, but none is obtainable.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull, owing to fears of an increase in the bank rate. Operators were chiefly occupied in the mining contangos. The Lord Mayor's procession hindered business. Consols were easy on account of the prospects of dear money. Americans opened cheerful, but without animation. They hardened fractionally to above parity and closed steady. Grand Trunk hardened on provincial support and bear covering prior to the account.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88; consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 3⅛; Atchison, 69½; Atchison preferred, 90; Baltimore and Ohio, 78½; Canadian Pacific, 122¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 31¼; Chicago Great Western, 15¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 143½; De Beers, 20; Denver and Rio Grande, 19¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70; Erie, 25½; Erie first preferred, 69; Erie second preferred, 50½; Illinois Central, 135¾; Louisville and Nashville, 104; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17¼; New York Central, 122; Norfolk and Western, 73½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 88; Ontario and Western, 21; Pennsylvania, 63¾; Rand Mines, 3⅛; Reading, 23; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 31; Southern Railway, 18½; Southern Railway preferred, 76; Southern Pacific, 68⅝; Union Pacific, 104⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 87; United States Steel, 11⅜; United States Steel preferred, 50; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 34.

Bar silver quiet at 27¼d per ounce.

Money, 6@6½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4@4¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4@4¼ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s. 11½d. American eagles, 76s. 6d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 33.25; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened weak, and in the afternoon became heavy and inactive. Rio Tintos lost 1f.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 17½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 17 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker in all departments.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The market was dull and steady, with few changes in the markets. Seaboard Air Line common at 13⅛ was ⅝ below the last preceding sale. Small lots of International Mercantile Marine preferred showed an advance over the last sale.

The total of sales was 374 shares of stock and bonds to the value of $35,850. The general trend of the market was as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
100	Seaboard Ry. common	13¾	13⅛	13⅛
100	Seaboard Ry. pf.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
12	Consolidated Gas	62½	62½	62½
120	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	8¾	8¾	8¾
22	Commonwealth Bank	80	80	80
20	Int. Mercantile Mar. pf.	19	18½	19

BONDS.

$2,000	Carolina Central 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
4,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
1,000	Atlanta Street Ry. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
3,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	46	46	46
13,000	Atl. Coast Line Con. 4s	91½	91½	91½
2,000	Balt. & Pot. M. L. 6s	113	113	113
1,800	City Rys. 1928	111½	111½	112
5,000	Lake Rotand 5s	118	118	118

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—New York exchange was 50 cents discount. Time and call loans, 5½ to 6 per cent. Locally trade was very small. Can issues were firm. West Chicago sold from 50 up to 51, and Match was above 128. Tool was weak at 20, and the bonds sold at 50. City Railway was sold at 168.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	American Can	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
800	American Can pf.	27⅞	27½	27⅝
106	Chicago City Railway	166	166	166
100	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	23	20	20¾
220	Diamond Match	128½	128	128
9	Metropolitan Elev. com.	18	18	18
10	Milwaukee Brewing	2	2	2
30	National Biscuit	34½	34½	34½
151	National Biscuit pf.	97½	97½	97¾
200	Swift & Co.	103	103	103
100	Union Box Board	3½	3½	3½
100	Union Box Board pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾
20	West Chicago	50	50	50

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—The following transactions took place in the local stock market to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Crucible Steel pf.	90	89½	90
405	United States Steel	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
588	U. S. Steel pf.	53⅞	50⅜	50⅝
100	West. Elec.	67½	67½	67½
165	Pittsburg Coal	18⅝	18½	18⅝
157	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	89½	89½
20	Mon. River Coal pf.	27½	27½	27½
143	Mfrs.' Light & Heat	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
250	Pittsburg Brewing	25¼	25	25
170	National Fire-proof	11	11	11
$12,000	Mon. River Coal bonds	107	107	107

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27¼d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44¾.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

With the exception of Standard Oil, all the stocks traded in in the outside market yesterday either remained stationary or advanced, and the general tone of the market as regards activity was somewhat better than in the very recent past. The only very active stock was American Can. A little interest was shown in the bond market, though the half-point gain in American Malting 6s was the only advance recorded in this department. The balance of the list showed small fractional declines. Standard Oil showed continued weakness, and on the transfer of about 60 shares declined 7 points to 650. International Mercantile Marine stocks were firmer, the common selling at ⅛ point advance, while the preferred at 13⅝ shows a gain of a full point. Northern Securities opened fractionally higher at 88¼, and after advancing still further to 88¾ dropped to 87½, and closed unchanged at 88 on few transactions.

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AMERICAN CAN stocks were the feature of the market for activity, both being quite heavily traded in, and on what was said to be good buying the common sold up to 3⅝ and the preferred to 27¾, with small reactions to 3¼ and 27½, showing gains of ¼ and ⅛ respectively. The common was the more active stock of the two, about 2,500 shares selling while 1,800 of the preferred changed hands.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	American Can	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,800	American Can pf.	27¾	27½	27¾
10	Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	107	107
60	British Columbia Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Gold Hill Copper	5-16	5-16	5-16
1,300	Greene Con. Copper	15	14⅞	14⅞
200	Hackensack Meadows	10½	10	10
250	Inter. Mercantile Mar.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
110	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
110	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	18¾	18¼	18¼
1	International Salt	9	9	9
1,200	Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Montreal & Bost. Con.	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	N. Am. Lumber & Pulp	5¾	5¾	5¾
625	Northern Securities	88⅛	87½	88
58	Standard Oil	653	650	650
200	Tonopah Mining	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200	Union Copper	¾	¾	¾
100	United Box Board	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	United Box Board pf.	22½	22	22½
200	United Copper	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
700	White Knob Copper	9⅞	9	9⅛

Bonds.

$5,000	Am. Malting Co.	96⅛	95¾	96¼
1,000	International Salt 5s	35	35	35
$1,800	Mexican Gov. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
$2,000	U. S. Steel 5s Series A	102	101	101

*Less than 100 shares. †Sold flat

BREAK IN STEEL SHARES

New Low Record for Both Classes of the Trust's Stock.

Steel Bonds Also Down—Over Half the Day's Transactions on Exchange Were in These Securities.

The securities of the United States Steel Corporation furnished Wall Street with something of a sensation yesterday. The bonds as well as the preferred and common stocks made new low records on transactions which made up more than one-half of the entire transactions on the Stock Exchange. Of the total of 448,044 shares dealt in yesterday on the Exchange 226,320 were in United States Steel shares. The preferred was by far the most active, 78,950 shares being sold, while the sales of the common amounted to 37,630 shares.

The loss in the price of the preferred equalled three per cent. net, the stock closing at 50¾. The lowest price for the day was 50¾, a decline of 1½ points from the previous low record. The common stock declined ¾ of one per cent., closing at 10¾. The lowest price of the day was 10¾, constituting a new low record, the previous low record quotation having been 10¾. The bonds sold at 85¾, which is also a low record.

There were several explanations offered for the severe decline. According to the bear raiders there was trouble brewing within the corporation. Others explained that the expected cuts in finished steel products, which are to be decided on this week, were responsible for the break. Others still expressed the opinion that the heavy transactions and the severe decline of the preferred stock meant that a panic had seized the stockholders of the corporation, and that they were selling out at any price. Which of these explanations is correct—if any—could not be learned, for in those quarters when information about the Steel Corporation's affairs has to be sought the most innocent question about the corporation is unwelcome, to say the least, and all information is either refused or the questions are evaded.

It is known, however, that the various steel products called in the various steel products are to meet this week to agree on reductions. The steel plate pool, it is understood, will meet in this city this week. Other pools are to meet to-morrow and Thursday. It is understood that efforts will be made to maintain the prices of structural material and of rails as nearly as possible. Other products are to be cut in price from 5c. to 20c. a hundred, or from $1 to $4 a ton. It is not believed, however, that price adjustments will stop short of a reasonable cut in steel rails.

There was further talk of retrenchments, and it was reported to-day that the offices of the American Steel and Wire Company were to be concentrated in Cleveland, with an estimated saving of $500,000 a year.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR STEEL.

President Jones Is Optimistic—Changes in Prices of Product.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—President B. F. Jones, Jr., of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, said to-day of the outlook for the steel business:

"For some time consumers have been holding off, expecting a reduction in prices. The reduction has been made and rock bottom has been reached. I now look for an immediate revival in the trade. When the depression in the industry is straightened out there will assuredly be a general resumption of all the mills to their full capacity. With the apparent loosening of the money market orders will be placed more heavily."

It was officially announced to-day by steel men returning from the New York conference that the only changes in the prices made there were Bessemer steel billets, reduced from $27 to $23 a ton, and steel cars reduced from $32 to $26 a ton. Other prices of finished products, especially structural material, will remain unchanged.

NEW YORK CARS NEED POWER.

State Railroad Commission Criticises Several Local Lines in a Special Report.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—In February last the State Railroad Commission investigated the matter of improving the condition of passenger transportation in New York City. In June the commission made a report of its investigations and to-day has made a second report with reference especially to the capacity of the electric power houses of the several street railways.

The report says that lack of foresight in providing for increased business has been shown by the Brooklyn Heights, the Coney Island and Brooklyn, the New York and Queens County, and the New York and Long Island Companies. "The Manhattan Elevated Road," says the commission, "has not sufficient power of its own to fully and reliably operate its lines; it has, however, made arrangements with other companies to secure a necessary supply. The Metropolitan Street Railway (Interurban) and the Union Railway have an ample supply of power to operate more than the maximum number of cars now in use.

"The Brooklyn Heights Company, operating most of the surface and all the elevated lines in Brooklyn, has not sufficient power to operate the requisite number of cars for the accommodation of the public."

The commission gives statistics showing a great and rapid increase of traffic on nearly all the lines operating in New York and Brooklyn. Arrangements have been made in all cases except the New York and Queens County to provide power for the operation of an increased number of cars. The report says that prolonged strikes have delayed the completion of power houses and the securing of the necessary machinery.

The figures given cover the months of June, July, and August, in comparison with the same months in 1902. They show for all boroughs of Greater New York a total net increase of 10,223,647 passengers carried and of 6,393,804 in car mileage. There was a net decrease in passengers carried in the Boroughs of the Bronx and Queens, but a car mileage increase in all boroughs.

MEXICAN FREIGHT RATE CUT.

Recently Authorized Advance Wiped Out by Drop in Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 9.—Advices were received here to-day that the Mexican Government will this week issue a decree revoking the recent order granting the railroads of Mexico authority to advance their freight rates 15 per cent. This decree will go into effect Nov. 20.

The application of the railroads to raise their rates 15 per cent. was granted by the Mexican Government because of the high price of exchange which greatly depreciated the earnings of the roads. It was understood, and so stipulated by the Government, that when exchange fell below 150 the 15 per cent. increase of rates would go out of effect.

The increase of rates went into effect Sept. 1, and since that time there has been a steady fall in exchange, until it is now below 150. The Government believes that it will continue below that price for some time to come, and there is, therefore, no longer need of relief for the railroads.

Prince Stockholders' Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad was held to-day. All former members of the Board of Directors were re-elected with the exception of Mark Hanna of New York, whose resignation created a vacancy to which Charles W. Millard of New York was elected. The vote polled to-day was considerably in excess of last year, ballots representing more than 70,000 shares being cast.

LAKE SUPERIOR PLAN WORKS.

The Reorganization Is Likely to be Declared Operative on Tuesday Next.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—It is predicted that the Consolidated Lake Superior Company's plan of reorganization will be declared operative by the Moffly Committee on Tuesday next.

The committee met to-day and, after receiving assurances that the plan would be a success, decided to extend the time for receiving subscriptions and assessments until a week from to-day, in order to give every stockholder the benefit of the plan. Edward J. Berwind, a Director of the company, and John T. Terry of New York, said to be among the largest individual stockholders, were added to the committee.

The committee announced that the second payment on the $3 per share assessment need not be made until Dec. 1, when the last installment will be due.

It was said that several members of the committee were in favor of declaring the plan operative to-day, but in view of the fact that a number of stockholders had said that they could support the plan if given more time, the extension was granted.

The Fidelity Trust Company's quarters were crowded to-day with stockholders anxious to pay the assessment and subscribe to the underwriting of the proposed ten-million-dollar bond issue. The number was so large as to interfere considerably with the trust company's general business. Mail and telegraph orders were heavy, and at midnight the total amount of money received had not been computed, although thirteen clerks had been at work.

The addition of E. J. Berwind and John T. Terry to the committee came as a surprise, besides being heavily interested in the company, Messrs. Berwind and Terry represent a large number of New York stockholders. Mr. Terry attended the committee meeting to-day, and at its conclusion telegraphed his clients in New York that the success of the plan was assured.

Iron Companies Reduce Wages.

READING, Penn., Nov. 9.—A notice was posted to-day at the tube mill of the Reading Iron Company of reduction of wages to take effect Monday, Nov. 16. The puddlers will be reduced from $4.50 to $4 a ton and all other classes from 3 to 10 per cent. The Phoenix Iron Company has also posted notices advising its workmen of a 5 per cent. reduction in wages.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Incorporated to-day: The General Storage Battery Company, New York, to manufacture electric storage and primary batteries; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—L. H. Miller, J. J. Greenberg, and Adolph Prechownick, New York.

Silver Leaf Graphite Company, Whitehall, Washington County; capital, $500,000. Directors—H. Hall and Frank H. Babcock, Glens Falls; E. P. Newcomb, Whitehall.

Church Farkland Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—E. R. Jackson, New York; E. O. Hiller, Boston, Mass., and E. F. Sanborn, Nashua, N. H.

The Bradley Universal Heat, Light and Power Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. D. and W. A. Bradley, and Benjamin Patterson, New York.

Mill River Oil Company, Lewisborough, Westchester County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Joseph Curtis and J. S. Sullivan, Ridgefield, Conn.; Charles Creyfeids, Brooklyn.

Joseph Antler Company, New York, to manufacture ladies' skirts; capital, $25,000. Directors—Leopold Antler, Arthur Antler, and Leopold Schlesinger, New York.

The Janitor Company, New York, to manufacture cleaning preparations; capital, $6,000. Directors—A. Jarman, Plainfield, N. J.; C. Deahon, New Rochelle; William Tallman, Englewood, N. J.

Bradley & Munson, Incorporated, New York, fire apparatus; capital, $15,000. Directors—A. M. Bert, R. C. Munson, and Harold Johnson, New York.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Consolidated	.05	.05
Andes	.17	.17
Belcher	.24	.24
Best & Belcher	1.25	1.40
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	1.40	1.40
Challenge Consolidated	.06	.06
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	.72	.65
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.05	1.03
Consolidated Imperial	.05	.05
Crown Point	.14	.14
Gould & Curry	.23	.22
Hale & Norcross	.60	.58
Julia	.06	.06
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Consolidated	.03	.03
Lady Washington Consolidated	.02	.03
Mexican	.27	.25
Occidental Consolidated	.05	.05
Ophir	1.50	1.50
Overman	.20	.21
Potosi	.12	.12
Sacramento	.03	.03
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.37	.35
Syndicate	.06	.06
Union	.40	.40
Union Consolidated	.15	.16
Utah Consolidated	.14	.14
Yellow Jacket	.32	.32
Silver bars	55¾	57¾
Mexican dollars	.47@.48¾	.47@.48¾
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5	6	5½	6
American	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Anaconda	10¾	11¼	11	11⅝
Blue Bell	6	6½	6	6½
C., K. & N.	20¼	20¾	20¼	21½
C. C. Consolidated	3	5½	3	5¼
Cripple Creek	1	2	1	2
C., C. & M.	1	2	1	1¾
Dante	1	2	1	2
Doctor Jackpot	....	....	3	6½
Elkton	40	42	41	44
El Paso	49	50½	52	53
Gold Dollar	2½	3½	3	3¾
Gold Dollar Consolidated	63	65	63	65
Golden Fleece	5	15	5	15
Gold Bond	1	2	1	2
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Isabella	9½	10	9½	10
Jackpot	5	6	5	6
Keystone	1¾	2½	1¾	2¼
Last Dollar	49	50	49	50
Lexington	3	3½	3½	3¾
Little Pack	2	2½	2	2¼
Little Bessie	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Mollie Gibson	4½	5	5	5½
Marie Cashen	1¾	2	1¾	2
Moon Anchor	9	10	11	12
New Haven	2½	2¾	2¾	3¼
Old Gold	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Pharmacist	2	2½	2½	2¾
Pinnacle	2¾	3	2¾	3
Portland	90	110	93	110
Rose Maud	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Rose Nicol	1¼	2	1½	2
Sunset Eclipse	1	1¾	1	1¾
Vindicator	79½	80	79½	80
Work	4½	4¾	4½	4¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	262	262	206
1st week Nov.	$38,630	$37,408	$36,376
From July 1	740,375	652,185	657,676
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
4th week Oct.	3,069	3,256	.....
Month	6,869	9,271	.....
From July 1	37,536	40,853	.....
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	96	96	96
Month October	20,129	14,853	11,449
From July 1	64,165	53,708	46,745
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	96	70	70
4th week Oct.	5,156	4,000	.....
Month	22,511	17,379	.....
From July 1	129,088	75,470	.....
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	154	154	154
Month October	118,580	77,737	53,884
From July 1	431,054	351,296	215,717
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
4th week Oct.	21,825	23,736	.....
Month	81,706	74,852	.....
From July 1	226,870	206,292	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week Oct.	112,609	99,803	85,644
Month	344,073	342,054	269,143
From Jan. 1	3,241,364	2,954,106	2,661,121
WABASH & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Mileage	1,171	1,162	1,162
Month October	606,721	785,954	.....
From July 1	2,952,614	2,275,066	.....
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	246,736	230,629	206,670
Op. expenses	153,671	129,070	117,080
Net earnings	93,064	101,619	89,589
Taxes, income	129,007	118,414	92,466
Charges	43,053	39,905	39,539
Surplus	77,004	79,509	52,926
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM for September—			
Grand Trunk of Canada:			
Gross earnings	2,619,992	2,855,144	2,127,147
Op. expenses	1,806,283	1,450,340	1,606,060
Net earnings	924,609	698,804	813,545
Gross, 9 months	7,827,612	8,020,228	6,284,004
Op. expenses	5,319,044	4,321,132	5,004,967
Net, 9 months	2,578,268	3,978,576	2,229,037
Grand Trunk Western—			
Gross, September	468,520	394,460	412,168
Op. expenses	432,812	345,830	338,480
Net, September	35,708	48,630	84,677
Gross, 9 months	1,350,559	1,128,688	1,089,924
Net, 9 months	194,599	109,092	181,893
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee:			
Gross, September	197,456	119,064	86,084
Net, September	43,079	48,108	21,809
Gross, 9 months	852,740	512,508	390,580
Net, 9 months	110,338	105,076	64,189

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY reports for September, 1903, and for three months ended Sept. 30, as follows:

	Sept.	Increase.	Three Mos.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$699,461		$2,287,316	
Op. expenses	564,017		1,781,541	
Net earnings	135,444		505,775	
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for September—	1903.		1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$542,110		$368,167	$173,943
Op. expenses	448,768		320,448	15,687
Net earnings	93,376		84,818	42,256
From July 1 to Sept. 30—				
Gross earnings	1,668,893		1,514,445	189,445
Op. expenses	1,320,380		1,446,924	73,801
Net earnings	138,504		67,500	65,556
*Decrease.				

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Nov. 9, 1903.

U S 2s, coupon, 1908-18	1,000	108	
Am Spirits M 6s	1,000	86½	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	2,000	93½	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	2,000	100	
	7,000	100½	
Adjustment 4s	2,000	88½	
	2,000	87	
	2,500	87	
	2,000	86½	
Stamped	500	87½	
	3,000	87	
	1,000	88½	
Atlan Coast L 4s	73,000	91½	
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s	1,000	95½	
Gold 4s	22,000	100¾	
S'w'n div 3½s	5,000	89¾	
	5,000	89¾	
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s	2,000	100	
B'klyn Un El 1st	1,000	96	
	1,000	97½	
Canada South 1st	9,000	104¾	
Cent of N J gen 5s, regis	2,000	128	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	1,000	90½	
Ches & O gen 4½s	2,000	101½	
	5,000	101¾	
	57,000	101½	
Chi & Alton R R 3s	4,000	81¾	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	47,000	96¾	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	6,000	105¾	
Chi, Erie 1st 5s	10,000	116¾	
Chi, M & St Paul, C & P W 5s	1,000	116¾	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	15,000	103¾	
	19,000	103¾	
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s	10,000	72¾	
	16,000	72½	
	5,000	72½	
	7,000	72¾	
	10,000	73	
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s	11,000	105¼	
	2,000	105	
Morris & Es 1st 7s	2,000	125½	
N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s	13,000	99¾	
L S col 3½s	2,000	89½	
	6,000	89¾	
Total sales			$1,977,500

Nash, C & St L 1st 7s	2,000	121	
N Y, C & St L 4s	8,000	105½	
N Y Dock Co 4s	5,000	91	
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	15,000	90¼	
N Y, Lack & West 1st 6s	4,000	139½	
Nort A W, Focah C & C 4s	5,000	89½	
	3,000	90	
North Pac 4s	1,000	102	
North Pac gen 3s	14,000	70	
	22,000	70¼	
	500	70¾	
North Pac, St P-Dul div 4s	1,000	97	
Oregon Short L 4s, certs bonds	6,000	92	
	2,000	91¾	
	5,000	93	
Penn R R 3½s	13,000	99¾	
Peoria & E inc 4s	10,000	61	
Pitt, C, C & St L 4½s, Ser B	2,000	109	
Reading gen 4s	2,000	97	
	2,000	96¾	
	5,000	97	
	5,000	97	
Rio G West 1st 4s	6,000	96	
Rio Gr West col tr 4s	10,000	83	
St L, I M & South gen 5s	2,000	111	
St L & San F R R refunding 4s	48,000	82	
	15,000	81¾	
	1,000	82	
St L S'w'n con 4s	7,000	89¼	
	1,000	89¾	
	3,000	89¾	
	5,000	89¾	
	3,000	89¾	
St Paul & Dul 3½s	10,000	107	
St P & D con 4s	5,000	94½	
South Pac 4½s	5,000	99¼	
Southern Ry, M & O col 4s	2,000	91	
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	5,000	111¾	
Tol & O C 1st 5s	1,000	111	
Union Pac 1st 4s	17,000	103¼	
	1,000	103	
Union Pac conv 4s	3,000	93¾	
	1,000	93¾	
	10,000	93¾	
	7,000	94	
	11,000	93¾	
	10,000	93¾	
	5,000	93¾	
	7,000	93¾	
	2,000	93¾	
	10,000	93¾	
United Railroads of San Fran 4s	20,000	76½	
	10,000	76¾	
U S Steel Corp s f 5s	20,000	66¾	
	20,000	66¾	
	60,000	66¾	
	8,000	66¾	
	10,000	66¾	
	20,000	66¾	
	8,000	66¾	
	15,000	67¼	
	5,000	67¼	
	2,000	67¼	
	25,000	67	
	1,000	66¾	
	24,000	66¾	
	22,000	66¾	
	1,000	66¾	
	8,000	66¾	
	1,000	66¾	
	20,000	66¾	
	10,000	66¾	
	1,000	66¾	
	3,000	66¾	
	1,000	66¾	
	6,000	66¾	
	1,000	66¾	
	30,000	66¾	
	9,000	66	
	1,000	66¾	
	84,000	66¾	
	1,000	66¾	
	23,000	66	
	21,000	65¾	
	22,000	65¾	
	20,000	65¾	
	40,000	65¾	
Registered	1st	65¼	
Va Mid Serial, Ser F 5s	2,000	106	
Wabash 1st 5s	2,000	111¾	
	3,000	112¾	
Wabash deb B	10,000	53½	
	10,000	53¾	
	11,000	53¾	
West Shore 4s	1,000	108	
West Un Tunnel & real est 4½s	2,000	101¼	
	1,000	101¾	
	2,000	101¼	
	5,000	101	
Wis Cent gen 4s	6,000	80¼	

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The barometric depression that extended southwestward from Minnesota Sunday evening has increased in strength and is now central over Lake Superior, and a disturbance of marked energy has moved from the North Pacific over the British Northwest Territory. An area of high barometer has moved from the middle plateau to Kansas and a rapid decrease in pressure has occurred in the high barometer area that occupied the Middle, Eastern, and Southeast States.

The weather was generally fair Monday in the Eastern, Central, and Southern districts, and was more or less cloudy, with scattered areas of rain or snow from the North Pacific Coast eastward over the upper lake region.

A decided fall in temperature has occurred between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and the temperature has risen east of the Mississippi.

In the Atlantic States fair and warmer weather Tuesday will be followed by increasing cloudiness, rain, and lower temperature Tuesday night. Showers and lower temperature are indicated for the Gulf States and rain, with lower temperature and high west winds, for the Ohio Valley and the lake region. Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair Tuesday, except probably showers in the north-central districts, and rain or snow with lower temperature is indicated for the middle and north Rocky Mountain and plateau districts. On the Middle and North Pacific Coast rain will be followed by fair weather. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the wind will be fresh to brisk from the south; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk from the north; on the Gulf Coast fresh north, and on the lake region brisk to high north.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh to brisk southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday; fresh to brisk south winds. Wednesday, rain.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Tuesday, with warmer in east portion; showers and cooler Tuesday night and Wednesday; increasing south to southwest winds.

District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—Warmer and partly cloudy Tuesday; rain and cooler Tuesday night and Wednesday; fresh to brisk south winds.

Western New York—Rain and cooler Tuesday; probably rain Wednesday; brisk to high west winds.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday; rain and cooler Tuesday night and Wednesday; increasing south winds; partly cloudy Tuesday; rain and cooler Tuesday night and Wednesday; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain and cooler Tuesday; probably rain Wednesday; brisk to high west winds.

West Virginia—Partly cloudy Tuesday, with showers and cooler in western portion. Wednesday, showers.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Warmer Tuesday, with showers near the coast; probably showers Wednesday; fresh east winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Rain Tuesday; rain or snow and colder Wednesday.

Minnesota—Fair Tuesday; rain or snow Wednesday; fresh west shifting to south winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and cooler at night; winds south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	47	41	44
6 A. M.	46	39	44
9 A. M.	47	42	48
12 M.	48	50	52
3 P. M.	51	52	52
6 P. M.	49	48	50
9 P. M.	49	44	51
12 P. M.	46	45	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 200 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49½
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1902	46
Corresponding date for last 25 years	49

The temperature was 40 degrees yesterday at 8 A. M. and 46 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 44 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 48 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum temperature 39 degrees at 7 A. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.51⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Cotton, middling	11.15
Coffee, Rio No. 7	.06½
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.42
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	18.87½
Hogs, dressed, 180 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 78@80½c; No. 2 red, 76¼@76½c; No. 2 corn, 48¾c; No. 2 yellow, 44¾c; No. 2 oats, 35c; No. 3 white, 36@36½c; No. 3 rye, 56½c; good feeding barley, 37@38c; fair to choice malting, 44@50c. No. 1 flaxseed, 90c; No. 1 Northwestern, 94c; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $11.30@11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@6.97½; short-rib sides (loose), $6.75@7.10; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@7; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $10.50@10.60.

COTTON.—The market opened strong at an advance of 7 to 16 points on the higher cables and reports that New England spinners, having become uneasy over prospective supplies, were coming into the market more actively and hedging against their needs by buying futures in the local market. After advancing another few points on the call, however, the market was weakened by heavy liquidation and rumors that leading bull interests had unloaded a large portion of their holdings. There was no continued demand from various sources, including brokers who were thought to represent New England spinners, but in spite of this prices were forced down until at one time they were net 18 to 19 points lower. The market was finally steady net 7 to 16 points lower. Sales were estimated at 1,100,000 bales. The local market for spot cotton closed quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 11.15c for middling uplands and 11.40c for middling Gulf. Sales were 1,000 bales, including 100 bales to spinners and 300 bales delivered on contract.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	11.06	11.08	10.73	10.74@10.76
December	11.11	11.11	10.83	10.82@10.83
January	11.13	11.13	10.85	10.87@10.88
February	11.13	11.13	10.86	10.87@10.88
March	11.14	11.14	10.87	10.88@10.90
April	11.17	11.17	10.90	10.90@10.94
May	11.17	11.17	10.90	10.92@10.93
June	11.19	11.19	10.93	10.94@10.95
July	11.19	11.19	10.92	10.94@10.95
August	10.96	10.97	10.86	10.70@10.78

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 6,000. Receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 6,000; mid-upland, 6.10c. Futures opened excited, 11 to 13 points advance; closed easy, net 1½ to 6 points higher. November, 5.97; November-December, 5.81; December-January, 5.78@5.79; January-February, 5.77; February-March, 5.76@5.77; March-April, 5.76; April-May, 5.76; May-June, 5.75@5.76; June-July, 5.76; July-August, 5.74. Manchester—Yarns lower, with more business. Cloths hardening.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Only a narrow movement of prices was noted in the local market, although at the West and in St. Louis sharp declines occurred, notably in the Southwest, where prices went down 2 cents, May being the weakest under active liquidation and absence of any bull support. The local market closed 8c below the 1 o'clock figures of Saturday. Quotations: No. 2 red, 80¾c f. o. b. afloat, basis, New York, 90½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.75@$5; winter straights, $3.85@$4.10; Winter patents, $4@$4.35; Spring clears, $3.75@$4; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.40; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@$3.20; red dog, $2@$2.25. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.90@$3.25. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.05@$3.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.10@$1.20; coarse, $1.05@$1.07. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.40; spring bran, middling, $16@$16.25, in 200-lb sacks; standard bran, $16@$16.25; hominy chop, $21, spot, $20.50, to arrive; oil meal, $33.75.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 78@80c; December, 87½@87¾c. Rye—No. 1, 56@57c. Barley—Standard, 60c; sample, 39@58c. Corn—November, 46@46¼c; December, 43¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Wheat—December, 87½c; May, 79¾@79¾c; No. 2 hard, 74@78c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 41c; December, 40¾c; May, 40¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 33c; May, 34¾c; No. 2 white, 36½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Wheat—December, 77¼c; May, 77¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 80¾c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 77¼c; No. 3 Northern, 70@73½c.

DULUTH, Nov. 9.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 76½c; December, 76c; May, 77½c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	86	86	85¾	85¾
May	82 7-16	83½	82 1-16	82¾
July	..	..	..	79¼
Corn—				
December	50 11-16	50¾	50½	50½
May	49 5-16	49 3-16	48¾	48¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	78	78	77½	77½
May	78 7-16	78 7-16	77¾	77¾
July	74¼	74¾	74	74¼
Corn—				
December	44½	44½	43¾	43¾
May	43¼	43¾	42 15-16	43
July	45	45	42¾	42¾
Oats—				
December	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾
May	36¾	36¾	36	36½
Lard—				
January	$6.82½	$6.90	$6.82½	$6.87½
May	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.85
Ribs—				
January	6.20	6.27½	6.20	6.25
May	6.30	6.35	6.30	6.35
Pork—				
January	11.90	12.00	11.90	11.97½
May	12.05	12.07½	11.97½	12.00

COFFEE.—Influenced by the lower European cables, rather more favorable private crop news, and a liquidation of new coffee market yesterday opened steady at a decline of 5@10 points, but was shortly afterward rallied by continued bull support, and in the afternoon ruled generally steady to firm on the closing advance at Havre and was finally steady at a net gain of 10@15 points. Sales were 76,500 bags. The spot market was steady, with quotations on the basis of 6¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.50@5.55
December	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.65@5.70
January	5.60

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West One Hundred and Twelfth Street Apartment Houses Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

John F. Mentz has sold to Victor Wiechman, through Otto Diedrich, the property 249 and 251 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, two apartment houses, on plot 75 by 100.11.

Lexington Avenue Corner Sold.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for Herman Wronkow to Adolf Mendel 1,855 to 1,857 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, six three-story brownstone-front dwellings, on plot 97.9 by 100.11.

Operators Buy on 134th Street.

William Konnelly has sold for E. C. Potter to Williams & Grodginsky 19 and 21 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Williams & Grodginsky have resold to F. Levenson 347 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, running through to East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 201.10, four and five story flats.

William Lemberg & Co. have bought 235 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a four-story double flat, 23 by 100, which will be altered by the putting in of stores on the ground floor.

Leopold Yesky has sold to a Mr. Weisark 1,414 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 29.11 by 100.

S. Freidus has sold 1,397 Fifth Avenue, a five-story single flat, two stores, on lot 17.2 by 100, for $24,000.

Joseph R. Stein has sold for Mrs. Henrietta Friedhander to Mrs. Jennie Reiss the five-story double apartment 144 East Ninetieth Street, and has resold the same property to Mrs. Sarah Baehr for $27,500.

West Side Dwellings Traded.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Daniel B. Freedman 243 West One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story American-basement dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.11. The buyer gives in part payment 150 West Ninety-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17.6 by 100.11.

Frank R. Houghton has sold for Robert Wallace the five-story American-basement dwelling 330 West One Hundred and First Street, 22 by 100.11. The buyer will occupy the house.

Young & Gahren have sold for Drayton Burrill to H. Schultz the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 169 West Ninety-seventh Street, 14 by 100.11.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine the five-story flat 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 88 by 100.

William P. Mangam has sold for a Mr. Clary to Mrs. Irene N. McKnight the three-story dwelling 210 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, on lot 17.6 by 99.11.

Upper Amsterdam Avenue Deal.

Max Marx has bought from Frank E. Wise the four five-story flats 1,471 to 1,477 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 25 by 75, together with the similar building, 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, at the rear of the foregoing.

Max Marx has sold to Max A. Schimpf, through David Stewart, the five-story three-family flat 436 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25 by 90 by 112.6.

J. Scott has sold for Daniel Lawson 257 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story double apartment house, 31.3 by 100.11; also, for Philip Hover, 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story double apartment house, 33.6 by 100.11; also, for F. Diederich and James Dunn, 312 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story double apartment house, 26.2 by 100.11; also, for Samuel Winters, 311 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story double apartment house, 25 by 100, and for William and Julius Bachrach, 211 East Eighteenth Street, a five-story brownstone tenement, 25 by 102.2.

Buyer for Prominent Bronx Corner.

The J. B. & J. M. Cornell Iron Company has sold to Bernard Frank, through Folsom Brothers, the two-story brick and iron buildings 2,783 to 2,787 Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The property has been held at $90,000.

Harry M. Goldberg has bought the five-story triple flat 630 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Willis and Alexander Avenues.

Arthur E. Wood has sold for the Empire City Savings Bank 1,153 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 95.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 90 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, 120 by 89.2, vacant, a one-half interest; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Andrew Cosgriff $2,000

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of Brown Place, 100 by 80, one-story brick building, with store; partition sale, to James McLaughlin 11,000

Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of Beach Avenue, 123.4 by 147.6 by 82.6 and irregular, vacant; partition sale, to Thomas and Annie Bogan 3,050

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By McVicker Realty Trust Company, public auction sale, 231 West End Avenue, west side, 70.5 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 21.5 by 65 by 100, four-story brick and stone dwelling.

By McVicker Realty Trust Company, sale to close an estate, 232, 235, and 237 West One Hundred and Third Street, North side, 375 feet west of Seventh Avenue, each 19 by 90.11, three new five-story American basement dwellings.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 239 East Seventh Street, north side, 80 feet east of Avenue C, 18.2 by 97 and irregular, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Herman B. Fried, referee, 842 East Forty-seventh Street, south side, 80 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store; Due on judgment, $3,765.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Otto Horwitz, referee, 4 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,031.

By Samuel Goldsticker, public auction sale, 121 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 210 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story dwelling, with extension.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, C. A. Linthauer, referee, 1,061 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 115 feet east of Prospect Avenue, 19 by 74.6, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,285.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, J. F. McLoughlin, referee, 2 Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 226.10 feet east of Webster Avenue, 149 by 136 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,232.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, Sheriff sale, Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 50 by 94.5, one and two story frame buildings; all right and title of Otto H. Good on Feb. 5, 1903.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 6 West Fifty-third Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 71.4; F. R. Mantee, Southampton, L. I.; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 29 feet west of Willis Avenue, for a one-story brick store, 42.1 by 16.2; Emma Tierney, 59 Pooler Street, owner; Arthur Arotander of 509 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 120 East Seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; C. Sleman, Port Lee, N. J., owner; J. O. Pruhler of 223 East Eighty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 1,403 Lexington Avenue, two s five-story brick tenement; M. C. Runge of 1,028 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 564 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $7,500.

No. 219 West Seventeenth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; A. F. Jamieson of 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Delia A. Howard of 1,193 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,750.

Nos. 62 and 64 Sheriff Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; M. Solomon of 346 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; T. W. Lamb of 16 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 306 Varick Street, to a three-story brick restaurant, cafe and hotel; C. A. Ernited, Lenox, Mass., owner; T. W. Lamb, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 327 Willis Avenue, two-story frame store and dwelling, 16 by 37; Emma Tierney, 59 Poplar Street, owner; Arthur Arotander of 509 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Nov. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 107th St, 25.7x100; Augustus F. Holly to Joseph Brucker, (mtg $41,000,) other consideration and $100

BLOOMINGDALE ST, 21, s s, 21.9x100x24.8x100; Charles Lander, trustee, to Abraham Kozower 28,000

CEDAR AV, w s, 198 ft s of Powell Place, 25x113.6x25.1x116.3; Joseph A. Physioc to Jessica T. Physioc, quitclaim ..... Nom.

CHERRY ST, 153 and 155, s s, 40x90; Maurice S. Cohen, referee, to Walter J. Cohen, (mtg $10,000) 5,000

COLUMBUS AV, 580, s w corner of 102d St, 25.11x75; Daniel McNamara to John McNamara, ½ part, other consideration and 100

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, e s, 208.11 ft s of Franklin Av, 26x100; Peter Handibode, Jr., to John Drakard and another, (mtg $1,000) other consideration and 100

FULTON AV, w s, 26.11 ft s of 174th St, 16x80.2x16x86.11; Rose Nathan to Pietro Capozzoli, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 532, w s, 24.3x80; Daniel T. Garrie to H. E. Dietz Company, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

HESTER ST, 126, s s, 24.11x99.3x24.10x 49.1; Joseph Riley and others to Annie C. Riley, ½ part, all title ..... Omitted

HOUSTON ST, 358 and 360 East, 50x230.8x 20x72.3; Catharine Springer and another, executors and trustees, to Samuel Greenfeld, ½ part, other consideration and 100

JEROME AV, e s, ... 137.11 n s of 167th St, 27.7x75.8x23.8x81.6; River Av, w s, 225 ft n of 167th St, 25x104.9x 27.7x116.5; River Av, w s, 250 ft n of 167th St, 25x93.11x27.7x104.9; River Av, w s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 25x81.5x27.7x 93.1; River Av, w s, 125 ft n of 167th St, 25x75.8x25.8x81.6; Lewis Goldstein to Sarah Jacobi ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, 163 and 165, w s, runs w 97x s 67.1x e 97x n 67.1; Max Marx to Harris Cohen and another, (mtg $76,000,) other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 30th St, 24x80; Abby B. Blodgett and another to William T. Blodgett, 1-3 part, other consideration and 100

LOTS 18 and 19, Block 15, and Lots 15 to 18, Block 24; Vencenzina Colosimo to Eugene B. Fleischauer, (mtg $750) ..... Exchs.

LOTS 103 and 106, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary Dalyn ..... Nom.

MOTT ST, w s, 96.5 ft n of Hester St, 1.6 x22.8x10.3x22.8; Sarah T. Zabriskie to Paul Wallenstein, quitclaim ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 267.6 ft s of Westchester Av, runs w 92.11 x s w 32.2 x s e 15 x e 92 x n 40; John McGrath to James J. Ralsbeck and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 153th St, 25x100; Clarence Cohen to Samuel S. Frankenstein, ½ part ..... Nom.

TINTON AV, e s, 81.8 ft n of Denman Place, 20.3x92; Benjamin Barker, trustee, to William Hartfield, all title, quitclaim 20

TINTON AV, e s, 51.3 ft n of Denman Place, 20.6x92; William Hartfield to Agnes S. Schrader, (mtg $4,500) 5,000

UNION AV, 1,221, w s, 20x102.8x20x132.7; John Cassidy to Julia T. Gratton, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 65 ft n e of 167th St, 125x137; Sidwell S. Randall, executor, to John Hafner 15,340

WEBSTER AV, w s, 314 ft n of 166th St, 21x100; Michael Meehan to Herman Hunecke, (mtg $1,800) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 868, e s, 25x100; Helen Herbert to Peter Krasky, all title ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 868, e s, 25x100; Peter Krasky to Bruno Krasky ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 868, e s, 25x100; Bruno Krasky to Peter Krasky, all title ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 868, e s, 25x100; Peter Krasky to Helen Herbert ..... Nom.

1ST AV, s e corner of 110th St, 50.10x53.4; Anna Spargel to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $56,635.84,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, 51, w s, 24x100; Louis Gordon and others to Louis Lockwood, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, n e corner of 88th St, 97.9x60; 88th St, n s, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 20x75.6; Henry Diedel to Jacob Weinstein, other consideration and 100

4TH AV w s, Lot 762, map of Laconia Park, 25.6x78.5x23x72.4; Albino Galdano to Giuseppe Di Angilis and another 650

4TH AV, 411, e s, 22.8x80; Annie M. Keenan to Keenan Land Company, (mtg $23,500) ..... Nom.

12TH ST, 57 West, 20.11x100; William D. Solner and another, trustees, and others to John Daniell, Jr., (mtgs $12,000) 20,000

18TH ST, 239 West, 24.9x86.6; Edmond J. Fitzpatrick and others to Julianna Lyding ..... Nom.

26TH ST, n s, 229.3 ft w of 4th Av, 143 x98.9; Charles Hoyer to Gertrude Romer, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

59TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.4; George F. Lamb and others to John C. Maximos, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

69TH ST, 119 West, 21x100.5; Mary J. Butler to Elizabeth G. Healy, other consideration and 100

72D ST, 235 West, 23x102.2; Eugene Valiras to Annie Davis, (mtgs $62,500) 100

72D ST, 160 East, 20x102.2; Oscar Hoppe and another, executors and trustees, to ..... Nom.

79TH ST, 917 East, 25x102.2; Allen St, 105, w s, 25x83.3x25x83.2; Nathan Schmuckler to Fanny S. Schmcupp, ¼ part, B. & S.

91ST ST, 12 West, 21x100.8; Stanley W. Dexter and another, executors, to Lucy F. Whitehead 21,000

92D ST, 292 and 294 West, 75x135.10x75.2 x140.10; Corporation Liquidating Company to Ella W. Brown, (mtgs $188,000,) other consideration and 100

96TH ST, 6 West, 25x100.11; John R. Carlson to Andrew P. Morison, (mtgs $27,500) ..... Nom.

103D ST, s s, 80.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.11; John R. Davidson to William Hoffman and another, (mtgs $17,000) 100

106TH ST, 52 and 54 East, 50x100.11; Magnie Williamson, 1-3 part, to Annie Gaff, other consideration and 100

112TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.10; Margaretta P. Barnes to Morris Weinstein, ½ part, all title, quitclaim ..... Nom.

114TH ST, 112 West, 27x100.11; Charles Lowenfisch to Herman Gampert, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

115TH ST, 246 East, 20x75; Kaliman Cohen and another to Adolf Miller, (mtgs $9,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, 132 West, 32x100.11; Mary C. McNiece to Josephine E. Reinhold, (mtgs $36,500,) other consideration and 100

117TH ST, 272 West, 25x100.11; Isaac Haft to Jacob Berman and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

121ST ST, n s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.10; Harris Cassell to Meyer Abraham, (mtgs $4,500) 7,500

124TH ST, 125 and 129 West, 37.6x100.11; Jeremiah Flanagan to Carrie J. Shotwell, (mtg $21,500,) other consideration and 100

125TH ST, 2 West, 18.4x99.11; Michael Sampter and another to Rebecca Sampter ..... Nom.

125TH ST, 2 West, 18.4x99.11; Michael Sampter to Mary F. Hession, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

125TH ST, 2 West, 18.4x99.11; Rebecca Sampter to Michael Sampter ..... Nom.

141ST ST, 302 West, 20x99.11; David M. Stone to the Provident Realty Company, (mtg $22,700) ..... Nom.

159TH ST, n s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; Frederick A. Kuehn to Philip Kochler ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

CARMINE ST, 34, 34½, and 30; estate of C. H. Roosevelt and another to Michele di Stefano, 5 years $3,000

FORSYTH ST, 172; Isaac L. Shapiro to Morris Greenberg and another, 3 years.. 450

IRVING PLACE, 46; Mary L. Tilden and another, executors, to Charles G. Heintze and another, 5 years 2,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,730; William T. Keogh Amusement Company to Thomas Maher, restaurant, cafe and hotel, 5 years 7,500

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Supreme Court of the United States:

12. Original. Ex Parte—In the matter of V. S. Joins, petitioner.—Petition for writs of prohibition and certiorari denied. Opinion by Justice Holmes.

Original. Ex Parte—In the matter of L. L. Blake et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writs of prohibition injunction and certiorari denied. Opinion by Justice Holmes.

20—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded with directions to order a new trial. Opinion by Justice Brown.

102—Antoinette B. Kinney et al., appellants, vs. The Columbia Savings and Loan Association.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of Utah.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

31—Marc Hubbert, petitioner, vs. Campbellsville Lumber Company.—On writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Kentucky. Opinion by Justice Brewer; Justice White and Justice McKenna concur in the result. Dissenting: Justice Harlan, Justice Brown and Justice Peckham.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will take recess from Monday, Nov. 16, to Monday, Nov. 30. The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

485—State of Minnesota, appellant, vs. Northern Securities Company et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Monday, Jan. 11, 1904.

438—The United States of America vs. The Montana Lumber and Manufacturing Company et al.—Motion to advance for oral argument denied, but the case may be submitted on printed briefs, as under Rule 32.

52—Wong Ho, appellant vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

56—Siemens Herold et al., plaintiffs, vs. Joseph Frank et al.—In error to the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

78—The Pennsylvania Railway Company, plaintiff, vs. William H. Smith.—In error to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Dismissed with costs, on motion of D. D. Duncan for the plaintiff in error.

449—Florida McGuire et al., petitioners, vs. William A. Blount et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, submitted.

880—The Ætna Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. The Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Kan.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted.

157—The State Board of Assessors for the Parish of Orleans et al., appellants, vs. The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.—Leave granted to counsel for appellants to file additional brief herein within one week.

98—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert Ewing et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—Dismissed, with costs.

274—The City of Seattle, appellant, vs. John W. Thompson.—Appearance of Daniel Kelleher, administrator of John W. Thompson, deceased, as the party appellee herein filed and entered on motion in behalf of appellee.

429—National Surety Company of Kansas City, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted.

432—James Haggart et al., petitioners, vs. Lucetta R. Boynton et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted.

453—Henry W. Watson, owner, &c., petitioner, vs. The St. Clair Steamship Company, owner, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted. Leave granted to counsel for respondent to file additional brief in three days.

126—The American Book Company, plaintiff, vs. The State of Kansas ex rel. Galen Nichols, County Attorney, &c.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

69—The Texas Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff, vs. Mrs. Frank S. Smith et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

70—Armour Packing Company et al., appellants, vs. T. Adams et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

64—The Anglo-American Provision Company, plaintiff, vs. The Provision Company.—Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiff.

63—The Anglo-American Provision Company, appellant, vs. The Provision Company.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

65—Jacob Gerigens, plaintiff, vs. John P. O'Connor.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendant.

The day call for Tuesday, Nov. 10, will be: 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 76.

Calendars for Tuesday, Nov. 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT— J. Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

35—Werckmeister vs. Am. Lithographic Co.
50—Nat. Casket Co. vs. Stolts.
125—Cayuga Wheel & F. Co. vs. Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co.
26—Revere Rubber Co. vs. Consol. Hoof Pad Co.
29—Consol. Hoof Pad Co. vs. Revere Rubber Co.
36—Painton vs. Elec. Boat Co.
44—Am. Steel & Wire Co. vs. Mayer & Englund Co.
52—Weston Elec. Instrument Co. vs. Jewell.
55—Marvel Co. vs. Pearl.
58—Russia Cement Co. vs. Frauenhar.
20—Moore vs. Meyer-Sniffen Co.
22—Harper vs. Printing Tel. Mfg. Co.
47—Macwilliam vs. Conn. Web. Co.
102—Morrill vs. Hardware & Jobbers' Purchasing Co.
58—Hirsch vs. Union Stove Works.
59—Polk vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
115—Jewish Colonization Association vs. Solomon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Preferred calendar.

41—Shainwold vs. Internat. Nav. Co.
46—Proskey vs. Cook.
431—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.
54—U. S. vs. Conkling.
56—Webb vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
61—Herring vs. Bergh.
65—Hampton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
425—Seizas vs. Bidwell.
442—Costa, admr., vs. Hayward.
443—Martello, admr., vs. same.
444—Freno, admr., vs. same.
445—Reich vs. same.
450—Francisco vs. Wetstein.
400—Masten, recr., vs. Mathews.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Preferred calendar.

1—Callender vs. Texas and Pacific Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 68, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

172—Booth vs. City of New York.
173—City of New York vs. Booth.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Nov. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated motions.

20—Smith vs. City of New York.
41—City of New York vs. Ferris.
44—Stromberg vs. Tribune Association.
46—Thompson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
48—Pearsons vs. Spate.
51—Gwin vs. Flammer.
17—Bates vs. Holbrook.
15¼—Cox vs. Greene.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Holsinger vs. Preston.
2—Smith vs. Wilmerding.
3—Baird vs. Allen.
4—Vaughn vs. Vaughn.
5—In re Creston Av.
C—Fid. & Cas. Co. vs. Kirk.
7—Same vs. Dunfee.
8—Stehlhauser vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
9—Bear vs. Cook.
10—People, &c., vs. N. Y. B. & B. Co., (in re Boert.)
11—Same, (in re Datz.)
12—Same, (in re Brown)
13—Same, (in re Cooney)
14—Same, (in re Zindel.)
15—Grant vs. Liq. Carb. Acid Mfg. Co.
16—Coville vs. Donohue.
17—Atl. Tel. Co. vs. Monroe.
18—Davis vs. Carr.
20—In re Kelly.
21—Maass vs. Maass.
22—Travelers' Ins. Co. vs. Jackson Arch. Iron Works.
23—Sanborn vs. Lindenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrers.

18—Flattery vs. Press Pub. Co.
104—Wilson vs. same.
146—Bauer vs. same. Preferred calendar.
2284—Vanderbilt vs. City of New York.
2284—Eggers vs. Geoghegan.
2040—Smith vs. Reuss.
2515—Reuss vs. Hatky.

General calendar.

2264—Watkins vs. Wetterer.
2613—Jungman vs. Davis.
2593—Woolf vs. Schaefer.
2511—Stumpf vs. Clarke.
2746—Edwards vs. Stern.
2705—Hill vs. Davis.
2779—Taylor vs. Mas. Life Ins. Co.
2787—Cork vs. Reynolds.
474—Rhrenfeldt vs. Flonent.
553—McMahon vs. Edison.
651—Archer vs. Jackson.
2035—Goodman vs. Gladstone.
2022—White vs. Bethel.
1186½—Kiernan vs. Frana.
2767—Hindley vs. Schenaut.
2717—Ridgeway vs. Sedlacek.
571—Goldberg vs. New York Retail Grocers' Union.
2159—Morrison vs. Pierson.
2384—Friedman vs. Rossen.
2546—Paul vs. Cowen.
2766—Dupignac vs. Bernstein.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2650.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, Ely, Thorne, and Corrigan for the People.

1—Timothy McCarthy. Pleadings.
1—Harry Rose.
2—Lawrence Sommerfield, alias Harry Sommerfield, alias James Wilson, alias Frederick Herbert, alias H. Saunders, alias Thomas Cain, alias Harry Morgan, alias Harry S.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lexington, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., VI., and VII., for trial.

10760—Cullinan vs. Galeany.
3135—McGinn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1824—Tahenbaum vs. Neuberger.
3165—Holstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3166—Holstein vs. same.
2462—Butler vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1980—Tahenbaum vs. Golland.
10046—Giuliano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3076—Glveon vs. Richardson.
12780—Calisky vs. Fabor Pencil Co.
3302—Hoffman vs. F. Lynch.
1999—McDonald vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.
2384—Cunningham vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3325—Finn vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3186—McKernan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3236—Kelly vs. same.
2285—Colonial Bank vs. Holby.
2079—Hunter vs. Hunter.
2533—Collins vs. Katz.
2521—Rubenstein vs. Rubenstein.
1546—Mainken vs. Mainken.
2686—Liess vs. Klentsch.
2742—Liguori vs. Jacobson.
2149—Erste Bocmaser Untertuteting vs. Boer.
2744—Hauben vs. Cohen.
2763—Lord vs. Leutchsitz.
2782—Larney vs. Kopetzky.
2423—Savage vs. Savage.
2435—Rhumgarn Co. vs. Wells.
2601—Herbet vs. Ryan.
3274—Leutschner vs. Leutchsitz.
2570—Hyde Tiffin Co. vs. Graham.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4150.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV., IX., and X.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.

2624—Marbury vs. Mansfield.
3756—Roberts Co. vs. Sage.
2543—Houpt vs. Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co.
10689—Merritt & Chapman D. & W. Co. vs. Tice.
2145—Callahan vs. Mayor, &c.
2353—Lubin vs. Klinkowstein.
10145—Kothe vs. City of New York.
12555—City of New York vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12553—Same vs. Metrovits.
3402—Wieden vs. Union Ry. Co.
12406—Cowen vs. City of New York.
3185—McGinn vs. same.
3614—Woodruff vs. Allen.
3285—Arons vs. R. H. R. R. Co.
2759—Wood vs. Cooper.
3525—Teichels vs. Strocker vs. Sickles.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Gaynor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Richard R. Staples.
2—Stephen H. Martling
3—Jacob B. Tallman.
4—Thomas F. Sullivan.
5—Annie L. Decker.
6—William Simis and another.
7—Catharine Whalen.
8—Peter Schupp.
9—Virginia B. Kaufman.
10—Virginia O. Lewis.
11—Last Efforts.
12—Christian Stetten.
13—John Lane.
14—Henrietta G. Boyd.
15—Peter S. Smith.
16—Mellissa M. Tuomey.
17—Andrew Wilkenson.
18—George Rebele.
19—Charles Bernhard.
20—William Renahan.
21—William Gibson.
22—Joseph Wolfe.
23—John Albert, Jr.
24—Nicholas Betleman.
25—Wm. Westerfield.
26—John Slater.
27—Arthur L. Levy.
28—Mary Nolan.
29—Nathan Clarke.
30—Abraham Levy.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 10 A. M. Motions for adjournment will be heard unless placed on calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1755—Smith vs. same.
1529—Daly vs. same.
1530—Cashman vs. Lyons.
1531—Tucker vs. N. Y. Transp. Co.
1229—Connolly vs. Met. R. R.
1734—Lillienthal vs. Shuldiner.
1411—Albel vs. Libman.
1412—Same vs. Wanderer.
1509—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1846—Jancus vs. Wechsler.
1074—Jurowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1845—Cunningham vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1730—Roth vs. Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.
1729—Same vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1709—Murphy vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
1439—McDonald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1211—Massoth vs. Westchester Elec. R. R. Co.
1195—Lovell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
660—Reinese vs. same.
1183—Ahrens vs. Morris.
1563—Walsh vs. Heuer.
1428—King vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1280—Keating vs. Burke.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4210—Lovell vs. O'Brien
3130—Files vs. Campbell
5450—Nat. Park Bank vs. Blount.
5451—Same vs. same.
5381—Hart vs. Griffin.
4118—Zuckerman vs. same.
5203—Coetzer vs. Kruser
4770—Blum vs. Blum.
5047—Simpson vs. Wolf
4122—Am. Elec. Novelty, &c., Co. vs. Stanley.
5128—Martinez vs. Sheldon.
4551—Schutte vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
5365—Vogel vs. Piper.
5306—Herrmann vs. Koref.

Equity and non-jury cases.

446—Pluemacher vs. Butler.
450—Marks vs. Steinhardt.
451—Eiseman vs. Gottlieb.
422—Fierstone vs. Ilkoway.
436—Crocker vs. Wheeler Co. vs. Varick Realty Co.
454—Leonardi vs. Stemmler.
455—Marks vs. Joseph.
456—Pond vs. Kernagood.
457—Woodhull vs. Fleming.
458—Koch vs. Brennan.
460—Rosenberg vs. Bassett.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10

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JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

THE "WYOMING"
NO. 145 SECOND AVE., COR. 9TH ST.,
suites of six rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, including elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Rents, $480 and $540. Attractive and modern.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

HOTEL GALLATIN 70 & 72 WEST 46 ST.
Elegantly furnished apartment, parlor, bedroom and bath, including meals for two, $35 weekly; a few single rooms, furnished, with meals, at $22.
New and up-to-date; telephone, etc.; transients.

N. E. Cor. 34th & Lexington Ave.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
TWO ROOMS, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, $420.
CORNER SUITE, FIVE ROOMS, $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

45TH ST., 159 WEST.
Adjoining Longacre Square; 6 and 7 rooms, all improvements; elevator and electric lights; suitable bachelors or families; only $700.00 yearly; central and most desirable location. Janitor on premises. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway, (45th St.)

THE NORMA.
Northwest Corner Park Ave. & 82d St.
Ground floor corner apartment; seven large rooms and bath; eight windows fronting streets; all improvements; rent, $1,000 per year. Inquire on premises or of I. S. Korn, 21 Nassau St.

1,100, 1,111 MADISON AV.,
CORNER 63D ST.
One vacancy in thoroughly fireproof apartment; rent, $1,500. Premises, or Ch. Volging & Son, 963 3d Av., cor. 57th St., Nineteenth Ward Bank Building.

A.—201 East 63th St., corner 3d Av., Scharmerhorn Block, in apartment of 4th floor, six large rooms; rent, $32.50. Steam heat; houses are perfectly kept. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 63th St.

43D T. 111 3d WEST.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
One and two room apartments, $450 and $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42d St.

Fairfax 8 W. cor. Madison Av., 9th St.—Corner Apartment, 7 rooms; bath; elevator; electric light; &c. ERNEST TRIBELHORN, 1,273 Madison Av.

51-55 EAST 129TH ST.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT; 6 elegantly light rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; rent, $42.

472 Central Park West.—Single apartments of eight large, airy rooms; bath; steam heat, hot water; hall service; $720. Apply on premises, or Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

"THE MILDRED."
140 East 92d St., cor. Lexington Av.
Seven rooms, bath, elevator; every improvement; rent, $720.00.

A.—A.—A.—Attractive bachelor apartments; elevator and latest improvements; furnished or unfurnished; $450. 119 West 45th St.

81st St., 333 West.—A beautiful single flat on eight large, light rooms and bath; rent, $35. Janitress, Alexander Wilson, 459 8th Av.

90th St., 57 and 59 East.—Single flat, Steam heat; &c.; $467 month; double flats $35 month. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Biltmore, 201 West 129th St.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, &c., $42.50. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Apartments at Hatfield House, 132 East 20th St.; suits of 1 to 5 rooms and bath; furnished and unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

HOTEL GALLATIN 70 & 72 WEST 46 ST.
Elegantly furnished apartment, parlor, bedroom and bath, including meals for two, $35 weekly; a few single rooms, furnished, with meals, at $22.
New and up-to-date; telephone, etc.; transients.

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126 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET,
Near Madison Square. Furnished Apartments for housekeeping; very roomy and desirable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING A FEW DOORS FROM PLAZA HOTEL HAVE ELEGANT SECOND-FLOOR SUITE TO LET, SUITABLE FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN. P. A. R., BOX 104, 417 6TH AV.

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Houses, furnished and unfurnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,000 to $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 305 Broadway.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

[T] The fast trains (first class) Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station; except where otherwise noted.

2:50 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:35 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit.

1:05 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, via Cincinnati and Louisville; Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:35 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car for Gary, W. Va., via Shenandoah Valley Route.

8:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg. Dining Car. Saturday, Dining Car for Pittsburg.

7:05 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:35 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:05, 8:25, *10:25, 10:10 (Dessbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), *10:55 A. M., *12:05, 3:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 3:50, (3:25 Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars), *3:35, *4:25, *5:40, 6:25, 7:20, 8:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:05 A. M., *12:05, (2:25 Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars), *3:35, *4:25, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), *5:40, 6:25, 7:20, 8:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 6:25 P. M., 10:50 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 10:50 A. M. and 10:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—For Cincinnati and Lexington, 3:25 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week-days and 8:05 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:35 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:00 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:05 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station): 9:35 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:20 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets); 8:00, 9:35, 11:00 A. M., 12:40, 3:20, and 6:15 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:04, 7:25, 8:05, 8:35, 9:30, 10:30, (9:35, St. Louis Limited), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, *10:20), 11:00 A. M., 12:02, (1:00, Congressional Limited), *12:10, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:04, *4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. week-days and Sundays. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets), 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays. (Congressional Limited for Germantown Jct. only.) *6:05, 6:35, 7:35, 8:35, 9:23 P. M. 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:05, 8:05, *9:23, 9:35 (St. Louis Limited), *10:05, 11:30 A. M., 12:02, 1:30, 4:25, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 245 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 366 Fifth Avenue (corner 34th St.); Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 340 Fulton Street, 504 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Railroad Station. The Consolidated New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

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General Manager. Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEORGE W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.
10-5-1903.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 5:20, 9:15, 11:20 P. M., arrive at 125th Street Station, except where time is given for arrival at Grand Central Station.

Lv. N.Y.	Ar. A.	Ar. B.
12:10 A. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS.—Stops at all important stations.	7:40 AM	8:10 AM
7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.	1:35 PM	2:05 PM
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:10 P. M. Niagara Falls 5:37 P. M.	4:40 PM	5:10 PM
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.	7:00 PM	7:30 PM
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 6:40 P. M.	6:00 PM	6:30 PM
11:30 A. M.—LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.	3:00 PM	3:30 PM
12:50 P. M.—BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Parlor 11:00 P. M.	8:00 PM	8:30 PM
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:00 P. M., St. Louis 6:45 A. M.	8:40 PM	9:10 PM
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore and M. C.	8:40 PM	9:10 PM
2:45 P. M.—The 20th CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore and Michigan Central.	5:40 PM	6:10 PM
3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 5:40, Troy 6:05 P. M.	5:00 PM	5:30 PM
3:40 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.	5:00 PM	5:30 PM
4:00 P. M.—DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL.	10:00 PM	10:30 PM
5:30 P. M.—WESTERN LIMITED.—24½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:35 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 6:45 A. M.	12:00 night	12:30 A. M.
6:00 P. M.—SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.	1:00 A. M.	1:30 A. M.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via Ausable Chasm and Rouse's Point.	2:00 A. M.	2:30 A. M.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.	2:00 A. M.	2:30 A. M.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO EXPRESS.	3:00 A. M.	3:30 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL, MAIL, LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping Cars. Chicago in 20 hours.	6:40 A. M.	7:10 A. M.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.—Pullman Sleeping Cars. Chicago in 24 hours by M. C. 28 hours by L. S.	7:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
9:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping Cars. Chicago in 24 hours by M. C.	7:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping Cars. Chicago in 24 hours by M. C.	7:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
	8:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
	9:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
	10:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
	11:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
	12:00 M.	12:30 P. M.
	1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
	2:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
	3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
	4:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
	5:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
	6:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
	7:00 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
	8:00 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
	9:00 P. M.	9:30 P. M.
	10:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.
	11:00 P. M.	11:30 P. M.
	12:00 night	12:30 A. M.

Trains and Pullman Accommodations at 125th, 86th, 72d, 50th, 42d, 33d, 23d, 14th and 125th Sts., and 129 West 42d Street, 545 Columbus Ave., 4 Court St., 366 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamer RHODE ISLAND. NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Emerson St., week days only at 4:30 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 35, E. R., near Market St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE and INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS, Foot Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING and CORNWALL, week days at 6 P. M. Sundays, from Franklin St. at 8:30 A. M.; West 129th St. at 10:00 A. M.

FOR ALBANY.
ADIRONDACK, 42d Street, foot of West 42d St., at 6 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Sunday passage, $2.00.

PEOPLES LINE

FOR ALBANY.
ADIRONDACK, 42d St., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days, connecting with trains (Sunday included) for points North, East and West. Excursion $2.00.

JOY LINE $1.50 TO PROVIDENCE.
Fast and elegant steamers leave New York every week day at 4 P. M., from Pier 36, East River, foot of Catharine St. Phone, 500 Orchard.

TROY LINE. "SARATOGA" & "CITY OF TROY" leave West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct rail road connection. Troy 6:30 all points North and East. Sunday steamery touch at Albany.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News. Close connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
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H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't & Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
S. Wm. II. Nov. 17, 2 PM Kronprinz. Jan. 2, 7 AM
Kaiser. Nov. 24, 10 AM Wm. II. Jan. 9, 7 AM
Kronprinz. Dec. 1, 2 PM Kaiser. Feb. 6, 10 AM
K.Wm.II. Dec. 15, 1 PM Kronprinz. Mar. 1, 7 AM
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser William II."
701 FEET—12,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS NOV. 17, DEC. 19, JAN. 19.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Piers foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Friedrich. Nov. 19, 10 AM Rhein. Dec. 5, 10 AM
Main. Nov. 19, 10 AM Main. Dec. 12, 1 PM
Kaiser. Nov. 26, 10 AM Neckar. Jan. 2, 7 AM
Neckar. Dec. 3, 10 AM Rhein. Jan. 12, Noon
*To Bremen direct.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
From New Pier foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Hohenz'n. Nov. 21, 11 AM Trave. Jan. 23, 11 AM
F. Irene. Dec. 1, 11 AM Neckar. Jan. 30, 11 AM
Trave. Dec. 12, 11 AM Hohenz'n. Feb. 6, 11 AM
Hohenz'n. Jan. 2, 11 AM Lahn. Feb. 23, 11 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 41 South Third St., Phila.

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FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
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S. S. Deutschland.
Record Voyage, 5 days, 7 Hrs., 58 Min.
Deutschland. Nov. 12, 11 AM Pennsylvania. Nov. 21, 6 AM
Belgravia. Nov. 14, 1 PM Patricia. Nov. 23, 11 AM
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Most superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
*P. Bismarck. Nov. 19, 10 AM Pennsylvania. Dec. 10 AM
P. Adelbert. Dec. 5, 10 AM *Deutschland. Jan. 16, 4 PM
Patricia. Dec. 8, 10 AM *Aug. Victoria. Feb. 2, 10 AM
First Cabin, $100, $125 and upward.
According to Steamer.
*Via Gibraltar and Algiers. †Grill room on board.
S. S. Deutschland to Italy.
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By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
42d popular trip—$1,150 upward.
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Weekly sailings between Boston, Philadelphia and Jamaica. Fare $65; Round Trip, including stateroom, accommodations, and meals, $75. One Way, $40.
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or Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Sq. Thos. Cook & Son, 261 B'way.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Majestic. Nov. 11, Noon Oceanic, Nov. 18, 5 AM
Celtic. Nov. 12, Noon Cymric. Nov. 20, 6 AM
Armenian. Nov. 17, 3 PM Teutonic. Nov. 25, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK.—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:30, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only), P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:05, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON.—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 5:30 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT.—24:00, 7:10 A. M., 1:20 (1:40, 4:30, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY.—24:00, 7:10, 10:40 A. M., 1:20, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON.—24:00 A. M., 11:20 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA-SIDE PARK POINTS.—24:00, 8:30, 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:20, (11:50 Asbury Park only) P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 8:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA.—(READING TERMINAL) *24:25, *7:00, *8:00, *9:00, *10:00, 11:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, 11:30, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 night. Sundays, *24:25, *7:00, *8:00, *9:00, *10:00, 11:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, 11:30, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 night.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT.—*4:00, *4:25, 10:00, 10:10, *10:00, 11:00 A. M. (Reading only), 1:00, *1:20, *2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, *4:00, 10:00 P. M. Sundays, Liberty only, *4:00 P. M. Sundays, Liberty only, *Daily, †Daily, except Sunday, Sunday only, ‡Parlor cars only.

Offices, Liberty St. and Ferry, South Ferry, Astor House, 1,354 Broadway, 261 Broadway, 366 Fifth Ave., 1,942 Broadway, 125th St. and 3d Av., 239 Union Square West, 125 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 545 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 180 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg, *11:10pt.	*12:15pt.	
Chicago, Columbus, *12:30pm	*3:00pm	Diner
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, *3:30pm	*5:00pm	Limited
*Pittsburg Limited	6:00pm	*7:00pm Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis *12:10nt.	*12:18nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis *3:30pm	*5:00pm	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis *6:35pm	† 7:00pm	Buffet
Norfolk	*12:35pm	† 1:00pm Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices, 261 and 1,323 Broadway, Astor House, 366 Greenwich St., 96 Fulton St., Grand Cen. Sta., 391 Grand St., 1,942 Broadway, 125 East 125th St., Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY C

PREPARING TO OPEN WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE

Lindenthal Thinks Traffic May Be Admitted Dec. 1.

Aldermanic Committee Arranging an Elaborate Celebration—Trolley Franchise Question Left Over to the Incoming Administration.

Work has so far progressed on the new East River, or Williamsburg, Bridge that Commissioner Lindenthal of the Bridge Department gave assurances yesterday that the bridge would be open to traffic on Dec. 1, the date he promised some months ago. The assurances were given to Alderman Heller of Williamsburg, who is also Chairman of the Celebrations Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which has in charge the celebration for the opening of the bridge to vehicular traffic.

While the bridge will be opened on or about Dec. 1 for pedestrians and vehicles, the question of trolley service will be left to it, the incoming McClellan administration, with both the Metropolitan and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies fighting for the right as they are now doing. Mr. Heller and his associates on the Aldermanic committee have not settled yet upon the date for the celebration, but it will be held some time between Dec. 1 and 15, and the details will be settled during the next two weeks, a second conference between Alderman Heller and Commissioner Lindenthal being scheduled for to-day. Many business men's associations of Brooklyn will take part, and it is planned to make the event of such magnitude as to eclipse the celebration over the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge nearly twenty years ago.

Commissioner Lindenthal gave out a statement yesterday as to the progress of the work on the bridge, showing how near it is to completion and based upon reports received from Engineer H. D. Robinson. The statement shows that the Manhattan approach is nearly completed, the footwalk railings along the steel approach being finished, and the bronze railing being in place except for the panels adjoining the terminal posts. All the riveting on the footwalks over the anchorage is finished, and the riveting of the diagonal bracing between the columns over the anchorage is about completed. Eighteen of the twenty-six brick arches of the anchorage floor have been placed, and the work is going on at the rate of one arch per day.

On the Brooklyn approach, with the exception of two sections of bronze railing adjoining the terminal posts, the work is complete. On the suspended span, with the exception of the work of fitting up the railings and drilling holes in the footwalk stringers of the end spans, the work is complete. All the buildings on the Brooklyn Plaza have been removed, and the work of filling the cellars to grade is going on with the promise of being finished inside of two weeks.

The steel underflooring for the roadways is in a satisfactory state of completion. On the south roadway the flooring is nearly all bolted up and completed from the Brooklyn anchorage to the middle of the Manhattan end span, except gaps of 100 feet at each tower, where special work is required. On the north roadway all materials for the Brooklyn end span and the suspended span have been distributed, but no bolting up has yet been done. The wood block paving work has been resumed, and, with the exception of 200 feet, the south roadway of the Brooklyn end span is complete.

BRIDGE TROLLEY FRANCHISE.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Officials Busy Trying to Get Williamsburg Property Owners' Consents.

It became known yesterday that, although the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was apparently apathetic and indifferent in the matter of surface and elevated road connections with the new Williamsburg Bridge, it had really been for some time quietly at work seeking to get a right of way in certain streets contiguous to the Brooklyn terminus of the bridge. A number of men have been engaged in trying to get the consents of property owners to the laying of tracks in front of their premises.

The terminus of the new bridge will be at Broadway and Havemeyer Street, and direct connection can be established there with the Marcy, Tompkins, Sumner, and Reid Avenue lines, the cars of which pass down Broadway to the ferry. Connection between the bridge and the Broadway Elevated Road can also be easily made. What the company is seeking is to build a track to connect the bridge with the Nostrand Avenue line at Lee Avenue and the Crosstown and Greenpoint lines at Kent Avenue. Direct connection with these lines could be made through either Clymer Street or Wilson Street, and the company is trying to get a right of way on either of these streets. It is experiencing some difficulty, however, in getting the consents of the property owners.

"We have a number of old franchises in the Eastern District, which we are trying to perfect," said Vice President T. S. Williams of the Rapid Transit Company yesterday. "These franchises were granted to us in 1893, and include Wilson and Clymer Streets. We obtained some consents when the franchises were granted, but never obtained the full consents. This we are now trying to do."

NEW BRIDGE LOOPS READY.

Commissioner Lindenthal Announces That They Will Be Put in Operation on Monday.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal announced yesterday that the work of installing the four additional trolley loops at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge, by which it is believed the congestion there in loading and unloading passengers will be largely obviated, has been completed, and that they will be in operation on Monday next. These loops will double the loading capacity at this end of the bridge, giving eight instead of four loops, and will compel the placing of only two lines of cars on each loop instead of four, as now.

In making the announcement the Commissioner made public a report which he had just received from Archibald McLean, the engineer in charge of the Brooklyn Bridge.

"The new tracks, floor surface paving, trolley wires, and trolley troughs were completed during the week just ending," reported Mr. McLean. "It is expected that the remainder of the work, including the lighting system, direction signs, partitions, and the dispatchers' house will be completed and the new terminal put in service by Nov. 16. The assignment of the car lines to the new loops has not yet been definitely agreed upon by the railroad companies, but timely public notice will be given a few days before the terminal is opened."

The plan in question was one of many suggested nearly two years ago for the relief of bridge congestion. At that time Mayor Low named a commission consisting of Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal, representing his department; George B. Post, representing the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, and William Barclay Parsons, representing the Rapid Transit Commission, to pass upon the various plans suggested. They agreed upon the four additional loop plan as presenting the greatest promise of early relief, and work was begun on it over a year ago.

The Paulus Hook Monument.

The monument provided by the Legislature of New Jersey to commemorate the Battle of Paulus Hook was put in place at Grand and Washington Streets, Jersey City, yesterday. The dedicatory exercises, to take place Nov. 21, will consist of a parade and speeches by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Mayor Fagan, and Gov. Murphy. The monument is a plain granite shaft twenty-six feet high and cost $1,200.

Harry Rose Again in the Tombs.

Harry Rose, formerly the assistant stage manager of the Garrick Theatre, who shot and killed his wife in their apartments at 220 West Thirty-third Street, on the morning of Sept. 28, 1902, but who was sent to the Matteawan Insane Asylum as suffering from a mild form of insanity, was taken to the Tombs Prison yesterday, he having been pronounced sane a few days ago.

MAN KILLED BY TUNNEL BLAST.

Another Seriously Injured in Accident at Battery Excavation—Accused Foreman Arrested.

In the rapid transit tunnel on Brooklyn, at a point sixty feet below the level of the ground, and about three hundred feet from the mouth of the tunnel at the Battery, a premature blast caused an accident shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, by which Patrick McBride of 504 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, who was in charge of the blasting, was killed, and James Cook, a negro, of 512 West Forty-third Street, a "drill runner," was injured internally and had his right eye destroyed. Lyle T. Martin, the rock foreman, was arrested and held in $1,000 bail at the Tombs Court pending the Coroner's inquiry into the case.

According to Walston H. Brown of the firm of Brown Brothers, who are financial sponsors for the New York Tunnel Company, doing the work, and who was very early at the scene, Martin is believed to be responsible for the accident. He is accused of having raised the lever which shot off the blast.

It was explained that it was McBride's duty to fire off the blasts. He alone had the legal permit to perform that duty. The rule of the contractors is that the blaster shall see that the wires are correctly applied to the dynamite, that he shall after having satisfied himself that such is the case return to the igniting levee and himself fire the blast. This procedure practically obviates any possibility of accident, because the drill man, who is generally with the blaster when he makes his final investigation, always runs back to the lever with him. This lever is about 175 feet from where the rock is to be shattered, and there is a screen for the men to hide behind to prevent fragments of rock striking them.

Martin's first explanation, it appears, was that he heard some one shout "Fire" or "Ready," but why he raised the lever at all, when he had no right to touch it, and especially before the other two men had not reached a safe distance from the charge, has yet to be ascertained.

Although many men were at work in the tunnel, only five of these were near enough to the blast to be actually in danger. McBride was killed instantly and badly mangled. Cook was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that his condition was serious.

SUBWAY OPENING DELAYED.

Cars Will Not Run Before Spring, Contractor McDonald Says—Power House Must Be Completed.

According to John F. McDonald, the contractor in charge of the building of the Rapid Transit Subway, cars will not be running on the underground system until next Spring, instead of by Jan. 1, as was at first anticipated. Mr. McDonald yesterday declared that delay after delay had unexpectedly arisen, and that April or May will be the earliest date on which the system can be put into operation.

"When the subway will be open for traffic now depends entirely on the completion of the new power house," said Mr. McDonald. "We do not expect to have that ready before April or May. A full force of men is at work at the present time, and the plant is taking shape as rapidly as possible. But there may be other unforeseen delays and difficulties, for we are installing a great deal of heavy machinery, and the work has to be done carefully."

It is also intimated that further labor troubles may cause delays, and Mr. McDonald said there was some impending trouble along these lines at the present time.

EIGHT HURT IN COLLISION.

Broadway Car Hits a Cross-Town One at Twenty-third Street—No One Dangerously Injured.

Eight persons were more or less hurt in a collision of trolley cars at the crossing of Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Twenty-third Street, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The accident seems to have been due to a misunderstanding by the motormen of the signals of the men who with red and white flags in the day time and similar colored lanterns at night preserve safety and prevent confusion at the corner. A cross-town car, bound east, in charge of Motorman Myer Markowitz, and crowded with women, stopped on the down-town tracks of the Broadway line. Martin Kane, the motorman of a Broadway car, had been signaled to go ahead. Wishing to clear the cross-town tracks he put on power and shut it off at once, seeing the crowded car just ahead of him. He applied the brakes, but a watering cart had just passed and the car slid so that it hit the one in its way, throwing many of the passengers from their feet. The windows of the colliding cars were smashed and the glass cut several of the passengers.

Policeman Purcell of the West Thirtieth Street Station, on duty there, aided by other policemen in the neighborhood, succeeded in getting the wounded passengers out of the cars. Two ambulances arrived from the New York Hospital. The doctors found it was necessary to take Lydia Miller of 9 West Twenty-first Street, and Albert Blackwell of 312 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, to the hospital. Both were suffering from shock and cuts from the broken glass. Later in the day they were sent to their homes.

Edwin Des Monlreaux and his wife were bruised, but refused medical attention and went to their home, 9 West Twenty-first Street. Mrs. J. Duncan of 157 East Fifty-fifth Street, John Entwistle of 576 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Mrs. Margaret Meade of Mount Vernon, and Henry Kessler of 328 East Twenty-seventh Street, suffered slight cuts and bruises, and after treatment by the ambulance surgeons went to their homes.

CANAL ADVOCATES MEET.

Ex-Mayor Schieren Says the "Electric Mule" Would Monopolize the Towpath.

In the rooms of the Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange yesterday a private joint session of the Canal Improvement State Committee and the Canal Association of Greater New York was held, Charles A. Schieren presiding. Of others present were Henry B. Hebert, R. R. Hefford of Buffalo, John Stewart, Frank Brainard, Frank S. Witherbee, William E. Corwine, Frank B. Gardiner, and John J. D. Trenor. The consideration of the "electric mule" traction device was deferred. Secretary Stewart made the following announcement on adjournment.

It was the unanimous sense of the meeting that the various organizations which supported the canal improvement movement should continue their existence until the thousand-ton barge canal is finished. These organizations are composed of prominent business men of the State, and they recognize that the result of the election has imposed upon them a duty, making it incumbent upon them to interest themselves as citizens in the prosecution of the thousand-ton barge canal work, to the end that the improvement may be begun as soon as possible, carried on with economy, and accomplished to the best interests of commerce and to the credit of the people of the State of New York and with the utmost possible dispatch.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Schieren, Hebert, Brainard, Gardiner, A. E. Blackmar, Corwine, and Trenor, was appointed to wait on Gov. Odell with reference to carrying out the will of the people in regard to the canal with the least possible delay.

Ex-Mayor Schieren disposed of some anti-canal rumors as follows:

"I have no knowledge of the 'electric mule.' I was invited to go to Schenectady, but could not leave here. No doubt electricity can be used on the canal. But the 'mule' system would monopolize the towpath.

"If an attempt is made to oppose the will of the people, it will be opposed vigorously by our committees. They will see to it that no money is squandered. The work must go on, and bonds will be issued. We have no reason to look for legislative opposition in 1904-5 or in 1904-5.

"I believe that the people recognize the importance of the waterway between the lakes and this seaport and that they understand its commercial value, not only to the City of New York, but to the Empire State."

THE OLD RELIABLE

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

MME. PATTI SUBPOENAED

Called to Explain Her Connection with the Grau Concert Company.

Summons Is in Connection with a Firm's Suit Against the Impresario to Recover $7,000.

Mme. Adelina Patti was served with a summons on Saturday night which orders her to appear before Justice Amend, in the Supreme Court, on Nov. 16, to explain her connection with the concert company incorporated by Robert Grau. The action arises out of proceedings brought by Joseph S. Kennedy of the marine brokerage firm of Kennedy & Moon, against Robert Grau to recover $7,000 which he alleges is due for services rendered subsequent to Sept. 1. Should it be proved at the hearing in the Supreme Court that Mme. Patti has an interest in the incorporated company the suit for the recovery of the $7,000 will be brought against her and Mr. Grau jointly.

The legal paper was served on Mme. Patti as she was leaving the Hotel Savoy and was about to step into her carriage on her way to Carnegie Hall. The process server was waiting for her, and as she appeared he placed the paper on her shoulder. Mme. Patti was not in the least disconcerted. She shook her shoulder so that the paper fell to the ground, and her husband, the Baron Cederstrom, who followed closely behind her, picked it up, but did not open it until after entering the carriage. A short time later Robert Grau was served with a paper in the suit as he stood by the box office in Carnegie Hall.

According to Mr. Kennedy, he was retained by Mr. Grau in September to raise a loan of $40,000 with which to pay the expenses of Mme. Patti's American farewell tour. By the contract which was signed by both men Mr. Kennedy was to receive $5,000 for his services. He procured the money, he says, enough of which was deposited with the Rothschilds in London to secure Mme. Patti's payment on the last eight concerts. Since he procured the loan, Mr. Kennedy says, he has communicated with Mr. Grau at various times, but has been unable to collect the amount of his fee. The other $2,000 for which he is suing, Mr. Kennedy says, is due him for services, the character of which he will not tell at this time, but all of which were rendered according to the contract.

Regarding published reports that Mr. Kennedy on Saturday night tried to force upon Mme. Patti at the stage entrance of Carnegie Hall a bill for $100 for aiding her to get her baggage through the customs, and was struck by Baron Cederstrom, Mr. Kennedy said:

"These reports are absolutely false, so far as I am concerned. My firm has a bill for $100 against Mme. Patti for the services stated, but we have never by any means attempted to forcibly collect it. The bill, in fact, was sent by mail.

"There certainly must have been some man who used my name, and who accosted Mme. Patti on Saturday night. I have not the slightest idea who he was. Nobody but Mr. Moon and I knew of the bill; even the clerks in the office were ignorant of it, because it has not yet been placed on the books. Mr. Moon was not at the hall on Saturday night."

LEGAL NOTES.

SIGNING WITHOUT READING.—The complaint in an ejectment action brought by Sylvester Wilcox against the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to oust poles which the defendant had erected in the highway in front of plaintiff's premises, was dismissed because of a sealed instrument signed by Mr. Wilcox, by which in consideration of one dollar he had granted to the telephone and telegraph company the right to maintain its line over and along his property. While Mr. Wilcox admitted that the signature to the instrument was his, he said he signed it thinking it was a receipt for one dollar. His story was that an agent of the defendant gave him the money, saying that he had just trimmed a tree and wished to pay for the damage. The agent asked him to sign the receipt, and, not having his spectacles, he did so without reading the paper, relying on the agent's word. The Appellate Division's ruling upholding the trial court's decision that Mr. Wilcox's negligence in failing to read the paper which he signed precluded him from attacking its validity, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Cullen, for the court of last resort, said in its opinion: "We think no such rule of law prevails in this State, though there may be dicta in the textbooks and decisions in other jurisdictions to that effect. It was expressly repudiated by this court in Albany City Savings Institution vs. Burdick, (87 N. Y., 40,) where Judge Earl said: 'It is certainly not just that one who has perpetrated a fraud should be permitted to say to the party defrauded when he demands relief that he ought not to have believed or trusted him. Where one sues another for negligence, his own negligence contributing to the injury will constitute a defense to the action, but where one sues another for a positive, wilful wrong or fraud, negligence by which the party injured exposed himself to the wrong or fraud will not bar relief.'"

***

SUNDAY LAWS.—The following cases bearing on Sunday laws are to be found in Volume LX. of the Lawyers' Reports Annotated: Forbidding a barber to exercise his trade on Sunday is held in State vs. Soper to be a proper exercise of the police power and not to restrain him unconstitutionally of personal liberty or deprive him of liberty or property without due process of law.

The hearing of charges against a member of a benefit society, and expelling him from membership because of violation of the rules are held, in Pepin vs. Société St. Jean Baptiste, not to be a judicial proceeding within the rule which forbids such proceedings on Sunday.

Whether the pumping of an oil well on Sunday is a work of necessity within the meaning of a Sunday law is held in State vs. McKee to be a question for the jury, where the evidence is conflicting as to the injury which will be caused by not pumping it.

TELEPHONE COMPANY LOSES.

Commissioner Monroe, Who Refused Independent a Franchise, Sustained.

The effort of the Independent Telephone Company to obtain a writ of mandamus directing Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity to grant its permits to lay electric subways, and to erect poles and string wires throughout the city, failed yesterday when Justice Clarke, in the Supreme Court, heard the arguments on the motion.

The company claimed that it had a franchise to install such a system as their service demanded, but the Commissioner held that under the charter of 1882 such franchises are restricted, and the Commissioner given the discretion of issuing or refusing permits. Justice Clarke sustained that view and denied the application.

Details of William Weisell's Will.

In the report of the admission to probate of the will of William Weisell, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Friday, it was stated that the estate of $155,000 was divided between Mrs. Morris Stern, a niece, and William Hull, an old friend of the testator. Kursman & Frankenheimer, counsel for the proponents of the will, desire it to be more explicitly stated that $12,000 was given to Mrs. Stern, $2,000 to Hull, and that the remainder of the estate was divided among Mr. Weisell's nephews and nieces, some of whom received as much as $15,000.

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"New—away up in style, Belt back Box Overcoats, Oxfords and plaids, $20 up to $35.

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FURS—at 567 & 569½ 5th Ave.

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$4.00, $6.50, $10 pr.

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An extensive assortment of imported and domestic manufacture,
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A variety of novel patterns in 8-4 (two yards square) table spreads, at
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Larger sizes at proportionate prices.

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About 100 Folding Screens, the most desirable of this season's productions,
$3.00, $4.50, $6.50.

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Broadway & Twentieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

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ARTISTIC CORNERS.

Richest of all in color are the dim, lantern-lighted Moorish and Indian corners, draped tent-fashion with soft stuffs in the dull reds, blues, yellows, and greens of the eighth century. Luxurious seats piled with many-colored pillows and trophies of antique armor at the back.

The Louis XVI. reception corner in white and gold, with hand-painted panels. The Venetian-Gothic corners, its panelling colored like a Venetian sky and set with tinted views of the Doge's Palace, St. Mark's, gondolier life, etc. Exquisite chandeliers of Venetian glass.

Also the Chippendale corner in rich mahogany tones, set with beautiful reproductions of Rembrandt, and odd little nob-grate.

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Paddocks—fitted in at waist; $30 to $60.

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Long coats; $17 to $38.

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CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
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CHARLES FROHMAN (All) presents
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In Mr. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play,
THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE
In Four Acts and Five Scenes.
SEATS ON SALE FOR THE ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT OF MAUDE ADAMS.
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Present the Farcical Comedy, with Music,
THE GIRL FROM KAYS
With Enormous Cast, including
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ARTHUR BYRON IN MAJOR ANDRE
CLYDE FITCH'S HISTORICAL PLAY.

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LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE.
MAXINE ELLIOTT In Clyde Fitch's HER OWN WAY
NEXT WEEK | LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER, WITH FAY DAVIS.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

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Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
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CHARLES HAWTREY IN THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT.
DRAMA—SPECTACLE—ACTING.
STEPHEN PHILLIPS' PLAY ULYSSES
NEXT WEEK | DIRECT FROM DALY'S 3 LITTLE MAIDS
Seat Sale Thursday.

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Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
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SPECIAL MATINEE THURSDAY.
"Cousin Kate," preceded by "CARROTS."
ENGAGEMENT ENDS SATY., NOV. 28.
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"Tic a Tic," one-act comedy.
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NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St., E. of B'way. At 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2.
SOTHERN LAST 5 NIGHTS. THE PROUD PRINCE
*** Tuesday Next ..... William Gillette
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3 LITTLE MAIDS
*** NOV. 19—A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE.

Carnegie Hall—31st—SEASON—1903-4.
THE ORATORIO SOCIETY
(FRANK DAMROSCH, Conductor) will perform
NEXT SPECIAL REQUIEM.
NOV. 19 DREAM OF GERONTIUS. BY EDWARD ELGAR.
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Subscription Sale now open at Box Office.

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Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 sharp
BABES IN TOYLAND
With WILLIAM NORRIS and Company of 150.
Music by Victor Herbert. Book by G. MacDonough.
Prices: Evgs. & Sat. Mat., $1.50; Wed. Mat., $1.00.
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 15 ARTHUR PRYOR'S BAND.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

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David Belasco announces LAST 6 TIMES
BLANCHE BATES IN THE DARLING OF THE GODS
*** NOV. 16—MRS. LESLIE CARTER
For 22 performances only. | Next Week—"ZAZA." | Second Week—"DU BARRY."
Seats for entire engagement now on sale.

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SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Music. Skates Free.
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CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Frl., Nov. 13, at 2. Sat., Nov. 14, at 8:15.
Conductor: Edouard Colonne of Paris.
Soloist: Jacques Thibaud, Violin.
Program: Overture, "Patrie," Bizet; Suite No. 2, in C mad., Bach; Concerto for Violin in F min., Lalo; Symphony No. 1, "Fantastique," Berlioz. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.

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LAST 2 WEEKS of the Musical Success
PEGGY FROM PARIS
Nov. 23th—GEO. ADE'S NEW COMEDY,
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MINER'S 8TH AV. THEATRE. 8th Av. cor. 50th St. BOHEMIAN BURLESQUERS. Great Show.

BIJOU Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WM. COLLIER A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.

Irving Place Theatre. Evgs. at 8:30. Tonight, Schiller-Feier. "Kabale und Liebe." Wed., 1st time, "Im Weissen Rossl."

WEST END Mr. Walter Edwards as Sherlock Holmes in "The Sign of the Four."

3RD AVE. Next Mat. Thurs. THE BUFFALO MYSTERY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Eve. at 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.
LAST SIX PERFORMANCES.
HENRY IRVING AND HIS COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY NIGHT,
"LOUIS XI."
To-morrow & Fri. Nights & Sat. Mat.
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."
Thursday Night,
"WATERLOO" and "THE BELLS."
*** SEAT SALE THURSDAY for the first appearances on the comic opera stage of
FRITZI SCHEFF
FIRST NIGHT NOV. 16th. Presented by Charles B. Dillingham.
"IN BABETTE
A Romantic Comic Opera by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith.

LYRIC 42d & 43d Sts., B'way & 6th Av. To-night, 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2:15.
F. ZIEGFELD, JR. Presents
GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD in "RED FEATHER"

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE Evs. 8:30. Mat. Thu. & Sat., 2:15.
JESSIE MILLWARD IN "A CLEAN SLATE."

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
FRANCIS AND WILSON AND STAR PLAYERS IN ERMINIE

PRINCESS THEATRE B'way & 29th St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Thu. & Sat. 2:30
KYRLE BELLEW
"RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN."

HORSE SHOW.

The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. To-morrow and Thursday, the 11th and 12th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 13th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.
*** A FEW CHOICE ARENA BOXES FOR SALE. APPLY AT HORSE SHOW OFFICE, 16 E. 23D ST.

HERALD SQ. EX'H HALL MACY BLDG. B'way & 34th St. | AMERICAN INSTITUTE Chrysanthemum Show NOV. 10, 11, 12. DAY and EVGS. ADM. 50c.

CIRCLE PAPINTA Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. RYAN & RICHFIELD, HAINES & VIDOCQ, Wilton Bros., Ed Latell, Lotta Gladstone, others.

WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. "WHOOP-DEE-DOO."

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2. JAMES K. HACKETT JOHN ERMINE.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av. MAT. Henry Lee, Chas. H. Sweet, Effie Fay, TO-M'W. Keno, Welch & Montrose, etc.

AMERICAN Worst Woman in London
Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat. BARGAIN MATINEE TO-MORROW, 25 & 50c.

GRAND— 4 COHANS "Running for Office."

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
LAST WEEK Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Klaw & Erlanger Present
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
In Shakespeare's A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
With Victor Herbert's arrangement of Mendelssohn's Music.
NOV. 16th, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
Mr. C. B. Dillingham presents
MAXINE ELLIOTT
in Clyde Fitch's "HER OWN WAY."
Seats ready Thursday.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th & 45th Sts. Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S
BEN-HUR
Prices 50c., $1.00, $1.50.

KNICKERBOCKER ..... B'WAY & 38TH
Evgs. at 8. Sat. & Thanksgiving Mat. 2:15.
FORBES ROBERTSON GERTRUDE ELLIOTT
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."